

THE ENGLISH SCHOOL REFORMED: OR, AN INTRODUCTION TO SPELLING AND READING ENGLISH.

Wherein

Words of several Syllables are so divided, that the Sound of each Syllable, when joined together, shall not only lead the Scholar into the true Pronunciation of every Word, but also greatly facilitate the Labour of the Teacher.

CONTAINING

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| <p>I. Monosyllables and Dissyllables.</p> <p>II. Words from two to five and six Syllables exactly divided and accented.</p> <p>III. A large Collection of Words that agree in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.</p> <p>IV. Another Collection of Words made different in Sound and Signification by the Addition of <i>e</i> Final.</p> <p>V. A Table of Words which are accented on the first Syllable when they signify the Name of a <i>Thing</i>; but on the last Syllable when they signify an <i>Action</i>. The first a <i>Noun</i>, the second a <i>Verb</i>.</p> | <p>VI. Another Table of Words, written very different from their Pronunciation.</p> <p>VII. A copious Table of proper Names of <i>Persons</i> and <i>Places</i>, collected from the <i>Old</i> and <i>New Testament</i>, &c. each word accented and divided, so that the Scholar cannot fail of giving it its true Pronunciation.</p> <p>VIII. Directions concerning the Vowels, Consonants, Diphthongs, and Triphthongs: Dividing of Syllables, Marks and Stops, Contraction of Words, Figures and Numeral Letters, &c. With every Thing that relates to Propriety in Reading.</p> |
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The Whole interspersed with a great Number of proper Lessons moral and divine, with Rules for good Behaviour,

To which is added,

A Variety of divine Songs and select Fables.

By ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS
Schoolmaster in Stirling.

* * This Spelling Book is calculated for Scotland in general, where the vulgar Dialect differs so widely from the true Pronunciation; and consequently for the Highlands of Scotland, where many are taught to read English before they can speak it.

GLASGOW:

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Parliament.



TO
THE HONOURABLE

JAMES ALEXANDER Esq; Provost of Stirling,

NICOL BRYCE,

JAMES YOUNG,

WILLIAM BUCHAN,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,

} Bailies.

JAMES BURD, Dean of Guild.

ALEXANDER CUTHEL, Deacon Conveener.

ROBERT ALEXANDER, Treasurer.

And the rest of the Honourable Town Council.

The following Sheets, chiefly designed for
the use of the Children of the Town of Stir-
ling, are, with the greatest respect, most hum-
bly dedicated, by,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

much Obliged, and

very humble Servant,

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS.

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®

P R E F A C E.

AS the minds of children, who begin to learn English at the age of *five* or *six* years, are incapable of comprehending any thing difficult or abstruse, it is absolutely necessary, that they should be initiated after such a method as is most easy to their conceptions during that early stage of life. This consideration has of late years engaged so many pens in laying down plans for regulating the method of teaching English, that it will probably be objected there are but too many books already published upon that subject. But 'tis hoped this objection will have but little weight, when it is considered, that of the many performances of that kind now extant, there is none so perfect but may admit of improvements; and if these improvements may tend to the benefit of youth, it will not be easy to assign a reason, why they may not be communicated to the public.

I presume, it will be readily allowed by every one who has any notion of sound, that, in words consisting of several syllables, that method of division, which is most likely to ascertain the true and genuine pronunciation, is preferable to all others. Induced by this consideration, which I take to be a capital one, I have ventured to deviate from the ordinary method of division, and have taken all possible care to divide the words into syllables, in such a manner, as that all the syllables, when joined together, shall lead to the true pronunciation of the whole word; for example, I write *ban-ist*, *fin-ist*, *glif-ter*, *jaf-per*, *an-ces-tors*, *ad-min-ist-er*, *pro-gen-it-ors*, and not *ba-nist*, *fi-nist*, *gh-ster*, *ja-sper*, *ance-stors*, *ad-mi-ni-ster*, *pro-ge-ni-tors*, the common method heretofore used, which will by no means admit of a true pronunciation, provided each syllable is sounded as spelt and their several sounds joined together.

Again, The method I have followed has not only the manifest advantage of securing a proper pronunciation, but at the same time is attended with no inconveniency; for as children can generally read at sight, before they

are taught the received rules for the division of syllables, no difficulty can arise from the difference between the rules and the method of division: nay, there is this farther advantage, that when the division, according to the rules, leads to a vicious pronunciation, as it often does, the learner need only be referred to the tables, in order to rectify his mistake.

Now, That this plan is no mere arbitrary innovation, will appear from what the *Rev. Mr Thomas Dyche* says in his preface to his spelling book: "As to the dividing of syllables, the learned philologers themselves are not agreed in their opinions: for some would have us stick close to the Latin rule, laid down in our common grammars, as thinking it most commendable, that our language be reduced to the standard of the learned languages: while others are of opinion with *Commenius*, *That consonants should be joined with that vowel that gives the softest sound to the ear.* And, (further adds *Mr Dyche*) I must confess, that in teaching children to read, the ear is the best guide."

Having finished what I thought necessary to justify my deviating from the beaten path, I now proceed to give a brief account of the method I have observed in the following sheets. As nothing is more necessary in order to acquire a distinct knowledge of any subject, than to lay it down according to the natural order, I have endeavoured in the following tract to proceed in the most regular method I could think of. Having dispatched the letters in the first place, I proceed to the monosyllables of which I have inserted a considerable number and all of them significant words. I have interspersed a good number of lessons consisting of *monosyllables*; and when I come to the dissyllables, I have given great variety of lessons of words consisting of two syllables only, and so on throughout the whole.

As it is an universal and well grounded complaint, that almost every book of this kind has too small a number of lessons for reading, I have taken care to insert a greater variety of these, than is, I believe, to be found

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in any spelling book hitherto published. Upon the whole, I flatter myself it will be found to answer all the purposes of a spelling-book better than any other of the kind usually taught in the schools of this country. I would not however by this be understood to depreciate the works of others who have formerly wrote on this subject; on the contrary, of some of them I have much availed myself in the following collection. In fine, after upwards of *twenty* years experience in teaching English according to the modern method, I have only omitted what I thought superfluous in some, supplied what was defective in others, and greatly enlarged what was necessary in all. I shall therefore add nothing further by way of preface, but submit the whole performance to the judgment and candour of the public. RH

ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS

AN INTRODUCTION TO Spelling and Reading ENGLISH. PART I.

The Alphabet consisting of Twenty-Six Letters,

<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Italic.</i>	<i>Englisb.</i>	<i>Their Names.</i>	
A	<i>a</i>	A	ay	or ay
B	<i>b</i>	B	bee	ib
C	<i>c</i>	C	cee	ic
D	<i>d</i>	D	dee	id
E	<i>e</i>	E	ee	ee
F	<i>f</i>	F	eff	iff
G	<i>g</i>	G	jee	igg
H	<i>h</i>	H	aitch	aspiration
I	<i>i</i>	I	i	i
J	<i>j</i>	J	jay	ij
K	<i>k</i>	K	kay	ic
L	<i>l</i>	L	ell	il
M	<i>m</i>	M	em	im
N	<i>n</i>	N	en	in
O	<i>o</i>	O	o	o
P	<i>p</i>	P	pee	ip
Q	<i>q</i>	Q	cu	ic
R	<i>r</i>	R	ar	ir
S	<i>s</i>	S	efs	ifs
T	<i>t</i>	T	tee	it
U	<i>u</i>	U	you	u
V	<i>v</i>	V	vee	iv
W	<i>w</i>	W	double you	w
X	<i>x</i>	X	ex	ix
Y	<i>y</i>	Y	wy	I pronoun
Z	<i>z</i>	Z	zed	iz

TABLES OF SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	ark	erk	—	ork	urk
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	arm	erm	—	orm	urm
act	ect	ict	oct	uct	arn	ern	—	orn	urn
ad	ed	id	od	ud	as	es	is	os	us
alp	elp	—	—	ulp	an	en	in	on	un
alt	elt	ilt	olt	ult	and	end	ind	ond	und
am	em	im	om	um	ang	eng	ing	ong	ung
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump	ank	—	ink	—	unk
ads	eds	ids	ods	uds	ant	ent	int	ont	unt
af	ef	if	of	uf	ap	ep	ip	op	up
aft	eft	ift	oft	uft	apt	ept	ipt	opt	—
ag	eg	ig	og	ug	ar	er	ir	or	ur
al	el	il	ol	ul	arb	erb	—	orb	urb
ald	eld	ild	old	uld	ard	erd	—	ord	urd
alk	elk	ilk	olk	ulk	ash	esh	ish	osh	ush
alm	elm	ilm	olm	ulm	at	et	it	ot	ut
arch	erch	—	orch	urch	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

TABLE II.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly	gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	bry	kn	kne	kn	kno	knu	kny
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy	pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry	pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry	sca	—	—	sco	scu	—
dwa	dwe	dwi	—	—	—	sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu	sny
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu	sny
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly	sqa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	gny	squa	sque	squi	squo	—	—

sta ste sti sto stu sty	spia sple spli splo splu
swa swe swi swo swu swy	sply
tha the thi tho thu thy	sha she shi sho shu shy
tra tre tri tro tru try	ska ske ski sko sku sky
twa twe twi two — twy	spra spre spri spro spru
wha whe whi who — why	spry
wra wre wri wro wru wry	stra stre stri stro stru stry
phraphre phri phro phru	thra thre thri thro thru
phry	thry
scra scre scri scro scru scry	thwa thwe thwi —
shra shre shrishroshrushry	

The Posing of this Chapter.

How many Letters are there? Which are Vowels? What are the rest called? Which are sometimes Vowels, sometimes Consonants? When is y a Vowel? When is w a Vowel? What is a Diphthong?

TABLE III.

A Table of Significant Monosyllables.

Add all and ant arm art ask asp afs. Back bag ball band bat bed beg big bid bud bun. Call can cap cat clip clog colt cord crab crib cry cros cub curl cut. Dark dart den did dig dim dip dog drefs drift drill drink drop dross dry dull. End err egg. Fall farm fat fed fig fill fir fit flag flap flat flax flint fold ford fork fort fox fret frog frost fry full fur fy. Gag gall gasp gat gift gird girl glad glass go God gold got graft grant grasp grafs grist gross grub gum gun gut. Had haft hall hat hand hap hard harm hell help hem hid hill him hip hiss hit hog hold horn hot hugg hum hunt hurl hurt. Jilt jerk jest jet jig jill jilt

Monosyllables continued.

jog jolt jot jug jump junk just jut: if ill in ink
inn. Kid kill kiss ken kick kin kirk. Lad land
lap lard lark last left leg lent let lid lift lint lip
list lost lop lord loss lost lot lug lust ly. Mad
mall malt man mar marl mart mark mass mast
melt men mend met mill mint mist mixt mock
moss most mud must my. Nag nap nest net nip
nit no nut. Odd of off oft oh old on ord ox.
Pack pad pan pant pat pass past pen pert pin
pink pip pit plant plod plot pluck poll pomp
pond pork port post pot press print prop pump
purl put. Quaff quart quill quit. Ran rank
rant rat red rend rent rest rid rim rip rob rod rot
rub rud rug run. Sad sack salt sand sap sell
send sent set sex sin sir sit six so sob soft sold son
sum sun sup. Tack tag till tin tod top torn tost
trap trent trim trump try tub tuck tuft tun turn
twig twin ty. Vend vent vert vest vex up urn.
Wag wall wan wand want ward warn wart wax
web wed well wig win wisk wit won word work
worm.

Y is a consonant, when it begins a word, and
sounds like *ee* in *thee*, or *i* in *him*: as,

Yard, yarn, ye, yell, yes, yet, yolk, yoke, you,
your, youth.

Of Initial double Consonants.

An initial double or triple consonant, is any
two or three consonants that will easily sound
when a vowel is joined to them.

Ch Sh Ph Th Wh.

Ch Chap chaff champ charm check chest chid
chip child chink churn church. March starch

rich much such lurch match watch fetch dutch
pitch switch ketch stretch.

Sh Shod shop shon shall shalt shaft shift shelf
she short sharp shrunk. Cash dash hash rash wash
flash flesh fresh dish fish with bush gush rush
blush brush crush flush plush thrush.

Ph Pha phe phi pho phu phy phan phet phin
phut gulph zuph ziph nymph.

Th Theft think thrust that them thus. Bath
hath with birth mirth smith loth moth broth
forth thrust length strength.

Wh Why when what who where whilst which
whore whistle.

EASY LESSONS,

Consisting of Words of one Syllable.

LESSON I.

He that is a good boy, and will mind his book,
all will love him.

But if he is bad, and will not learn, no man
will love him.

LESSON II.

Go not in the way of bad boys; for if you do,
God will not love you.

Sit still in your place, when you have read your
book.

LESSON III.

When you go home, do not play by the way;
for if you do, I must chide you.

Be sure that you wash your hands, and make
them clean.

LESSON IV.

Walk not in the path of ill men; for their ways
lead to death.

Shun the place they tread in, and walk with the good.

LESSON V.

God is the Lord; I will cry to him, and he will hear my call.

When I rise from my bed, I will thank God for his care of me.

LESSON VI.

I will pray to my God, and he will see that none shall do me harm.

I will be sure to tell no lies; for the Lord hates them that do so.

LESSON VII.

Call on the Lord, your God, and he will keep you from harm.

My son, go not in the way of sin, but mind to do all that is good.

LESSON VIII.

Take fast hold of the law of God, and mind his word.

Keep it safe in thy heart, and thou shalt be sure to live.

Vowels.

a e i o u, and sometimes y and w, for i and u.

Consonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

y and w are sometimes Vowels, and sometimes Consonants.

y is a Vowel every where, except at the beginning of a Syllable; as by, eye, ly-ing.

w is always a Vowel at the latter End of a Syllable; as Law, New, News, Vowel.

Of the silent e softening the sound of c and g, and lengthening the sound of i and u.

Ace dace face lace mace pace race place brace
chace grace space trace.

Age gage page rage swage stage cage forge
grudge hedge large lodge.

Ice dice lice mice nice rice vice price slice
spice trice twice thrice bide ride side tide wide
chide glide pride slide stride fife life wife knife
strife like pike spike strike file mile pile tile
vile wile smile stile while lime time chime crime
grime slime prime dine fine kine line mine nine
pine vine wine shine swine pipe ripe wipe gripe
tripe stripe ire dire fire hire mire quire fire
tire wire shire.

Duce truce spruce jude rude crude prude huge
duke luke fluke pluke plume june tune prune.

Note, That e before the silent e sounds like i in him, with; as, Here, mere, vere, glebe.

Words formerly wrote with silent e still retain their long sound; as, Child, mild, kind, find, blind, mind, comb, tomb, womb, &c.

Note, That gh is not sounded after i, but is wrote to lengthen the sound of it; as in High, nigh, sigh, fight, light, might, right, wright, &c.

LESSON IX.

The fear of the Lord is the good man's stay;
and no harm will move him.

All good is from God; and he will give us all
joy if we love him.

LESSON X.

Mind well what the good man doth, and do
thou like him.

He will lead thee in the right way, and guide thee to life.

LESSON XI.

My son, if thou love my ways, thou shalt not want bread.

I will feed thee with all good things, and thou shalt have much store.

LESSON XII.

Trust in the Lord, and you need not fear.

When you go out, he will be with thee, and will not let thee do ill.

LESSON XIII.

I will run in the path that leads to life, that I may live with God.

He will save me from death, he will help me with his hand.

LESSON XIV.

Shew me, O Lord! the road to life, and I will walk in it.

For thy laws do I love, and they are the joy of my soul.

LESSON XV.

Most men are prone to sin; but do thou, O God! keep me from all that is bad.

They sin yet more and more, and do not call on the Lord their God.

LESSON XVI.

Turn thy face from the door of sin, and join not with him that doth ill.

Keep far from the path that he walks in, lest he draw thee to sin.

Of Diphthongs or double Vowels.

A double vowel or diphthong, is two vowels meeting together, having only the sound of one.

Ai and *ay* sound as *a* in *Care*.

Aid ail aim air bail fail fain fair laid maid mail
main main nail paid pain pair rail rain said
fail vail vain chain drain grain plain Spain stain
swain train strain faint paint faint plaint.

Bai-liff Rai-ment Rai-fins.

Bay day lay may nay pay ray say way bray
play pray slay stay sway stray.

Jay-lor Tay-lor Tray-tor Pray-er.

An, Aw.

Aw and *au* sound broad as *a* in *All*;

Aunt baud laud fraud daunt jaunt vaunt
caught taught fraught.

As-fault Frau-du-lent.

Daw jaw law maw paw raw saw bawl brawl
spawn straw sprawl.

Taw-ny Law-ful Draw-er Dawn-ing.

Ee.

Ee sounds as in *Seen*.

Eel beef been beer deed deem deep deer feed
feel feet keep leek meek meet need peck peep
peer reed seed seek seem weed week weep fleet
kneel sheet sleep sweet street cheese breeze
freeze sneeze.

Nec-dy Spee-dy Seem-ly Keep-er.

Oo.

Oo sounds as in *Fool*.

Book boot doom food look loom mood moon

noon pool poor roof root tool wood bloom brook
broom proof spoon stool troop.

Bóo-by Bóo-ty Fóol-ish.

Ea.

Ea sounds as *e* long in Ear.

Eat tea plea bead beak bean deaf dean dear
leaf leak lean leap meal mean near rear ream
seam veal beast glean speak steal steam streak
stream.

Ap-pear Ar-rear Reap-er Lean-ness, &c.

Ea.

Ea oftens sounds like *e* short in Bed.

Dead head bread death breast breath earth
dearth health spread tread search stealth wealth
earl pearl search.

Fea-ther Lea-ther Wea-ther Hea-ven, &c.

Oi and Oy.

Oi sounds as in Oil.

Boil doit foil join loin moil foil toil void
broil spoil.

Oif-ter Dis-join Pur-loin, &c.

Boy foy joy toy.

Loy-al em-ploy de-stroy.

Ou, Ow.

Ou and *ow* sound as in Bound, Crown,

Our out foul loud noun pour pound round
sound wound.

A-bound A-loud Re-dound, &c.

Cow now brow vow down fowl town drown.

Ou and *ow* sounds *o* in the following words:

Ought bought nought fought fought brought
thought wrought.

Blow crow flow grow know show slow throw,
&c.

XXIX Oa

Oa sounds o as in Broad.

Load road loaf coach. broach moan groan.
oar boar boast coast roast boat coat goat moat
float groat throat.

XX Ie

Ie sounds like i in him; as, Brief.

Chief grief thief liege siege shriek field yield
shield grieve thief.

Eu and Ew

Eu and Ew sounds as in Feud.

Leud rheum.

Feu-da-to-ry Deu-te-ro-no-my.

Ew dew few Jew new pew blew brew flew
knew flew, &c.

XXI Ei and Ey.

Ei and ey sound as in Their.

Heir veil vein feint feign reign.

Bey dey grey prey.

Al-ley Ker-sey Kid-ney.

XXII Ui

Ui sounds long; as in Suit.

Bruit fruit juice cruise bruise; Short, as in
build guilt.

LESSON XVII.

Keep thy lips, that they speak no harm; and
do not vex thy God.

But pray to him with a good heart, and he will
hear thee.

LESSON XVIII.

Love that which is right in the sight of God,
and think of him with fear and joy.

He will be found by such as seek for him, and
seen by them that do good.

LESSON XIX.

The Lord doth hate bad works; and his wrath, when it falls, is great.

He made thee to live; and it doth not please him to see thee die.

LESSON XX.

Such as do good in the sight of God, will be sure to dwell with him.

But such as do ill, he will cast down, and their fall will be great.

LESSON XXI.

Seek not death by ill deeds; nor draw on thyself the curse of God.

For the Lord doth love good works; and will do well for such as do them.

LESSON XXII.

The word of God is true, and shall be so till time shall be no more.

The just man will the Lord love, and keep him safe from harm.

LESSON XXIII.

The souls of good men are in the hands of God, and no ill shall touch them.

The Lord will keep them safe, and guard them that love his laws.

LESSON XXIV.

Flee from the path of sin, lest death lay hold on thee.

Go from the road that leads to death, and tread those ways which guide to life.

A TABLE of WORDS, wherein DIPHTHONGS
are sounded short.

ea	founded ä	breath	brëth
heart	härt	breft	brëft
hearth	härth	sweat	fwët
hearken	härk'n	mea-dow	mëd-ow
		rea-dy	rëd-y
ea	founded ë	stea-dy	stëd-y
bread	brëd	tea-che-ry	trëch-e-ry
breadth	brëdth	jea-lous	jël-üs
dead	dëd	clean-ly	clën-ly
dread	drëd	ear-nest	ër-nest
head	hëd	re-hearse	re-hërse
read (<i>preter tense and</i>	rëd	pea-fant	pëz-ant
<i>participles.</i>)		phea-fant	phëz-ant
tread	trëd	plea-fant	plëz-ant
spread	sprëd	mea-sure	mëz-yer
dealt	dëlt	plea-sure	plëz-yer
health	hëlth	trea-sure	trëz-yer
stealth	stëlth	fea-ther	fëth-er
wealth	wëlth	lea-ther	lëth-er
meant	mënt	wea-ther	wëth-er
cleansè	clënsè	threat-en	thrët'n
beard	bërd	hea-ven	hëv-'n
earl	ërl	lea-ven	lëv-in
pearl	përl	heavy	hëv-y
earn	ërn	oo	founded ũ
learn	lërn	blood	blūd
yearn	yërn	flood	flūd
dearth	dërth	good	gūd
earth	ërth	hood	hūd
death	dëth	stood	stūd

wood	wüd	ad-journ	ad-jürn
wool	wül	jour-ney	jür-ney
foot	füt	cou-rage	cür-ige
		cour-te-ous	cür-te üs
ou	founded ü	cour-te-fy	cür-te-fy
rough	rüf	flour-ish	flü-rish
tough	tüf	nou-rish	nür-ish
enough	e-nüf		
touch	tüch	ou	sounds ö
young	yüng	cough	cöf
mourn	mürn	trough	tröf
scourge	scürge		
dou-ble	düb-l'	ui	sounds i
trou-ble	trüb-l'	build	bild
cou-ple	cüpl'	built	bilt
coun-try	cün-try	guilt	gilt
cou-fin	cüz-in	guilty	gilty

N. B. That when the young scholar can easily join the letters in a monosyllable together, he should be taught to spell them without book: but, in the preceeding table, it will be sufficient to make him spell the examples, teaching him to give them their proper sound.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Note, That it is necessary to teach the scholar, as the examples occur, that *c* and *g* sound soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*; *c* sounding like *j*, and *g* like *j*.

A'b-ject	ál-tar	áng-er	áu-dít
ác-cent	ál-ter	án"-gle	áw-ful
ád-vent	ánc-hor	án-nals	áx-is.
áf-ter	án"-cle	án-vil	
ál-fo	án-gel	áf-pect	Báb-ler

báck-bite	bót-tóm	cá-pon	clát-ter
bád-ger	bóun-ty	cáp-tain	cléan-ly
bág-gage	bráce-let	cáp-ture	cléan-ness
bál-ance	bríde-groom	cár-cass	clér-gy
bán-dage	brief-ly	cáre-ful	clóf-et
bánk-er	brím-stone	cár-nage	clóu-dy
bán-ner	Brit-ish	cár-per	clówn-ish
bán-ter	brít-tle	cár-ver	clúf-ter
báp-tism	bró-ker	cásk-et	cób-ble
bár-ber	brú-tal	cáu-dle	cóck-pit
bár-gain	búck-et	cél-lar	cóf-fee
bár-ley	búck-ler	cén-sure	cóld-ness
bár-ren	búf-fet	cén-ter	cól-lar
básh-ful	búl-let	cér-tain	cól-lege
báf-ker	búm-kin	chál-lenge	cól-lop
bát-ter	bún-dle	chám-ber	cóm-bat
bég-gar	bún- ⁿ -gle	chán-nel	cóme-ly
bét-ter	bún- ⁿ -gler	cháp-pel	cóm-et
bíg-ot	búr-gefs	cháp-man	cóm-fort
bísh-op	búrn-ing	cháp-ter	cóm-ma
bít-ter	búr-nish	char-ger	cóm-merce
blém-ish	búsh-el	chárm-ing	cóm-pact
blíf-ter	bútch-er	chár-ter	cóm-pass
blóf-som	bút-ter	chéar-ful	cóm-pound
blúb-ber		cher-ry	cóm-rade
blún-der	Cáb-bage	chéf-nut	cón-cord
blúf-ter	cáb-bin	chíld-ish	cón-duct
bód-kin	cá-dence	chím-ney	con ⁿ -quer
bóg-gle	cáll-ing	chúr-lish	con ⁿ -quest
bóil-ing	cám-blet	cíf-tern	cón-stant
ból-ster	cán-cer	cít-tron	cón-text
bónd-age	cán-dle	clám-our	cón-tract
bón-net	cán-non	clár-et	cón-trite
bóok-ish	cán-vas	cláf-fick	cón-vent

cón-vert	cús-tom	deãth-lefs	Dó-ver
cóol-nefs	cút-ler	dé-cent	dów-lafs
cóp-per	cy'-prefs	dé-ift	dówn-ward
cór-ner		dél-uge	dów-ny
cós-tive	Dáb-ble	díc-rate	drág-gon
cóun-cil	dái-ly	dí-et	dráw-ing
cóun-fel	dáin-ty	díf-fer	dreãd-ful
cóun-ter	dál-ly	dím-nefs	dream-er
cráf-ty	dám-mage	dím-ple	drí-ver
créa-ture	dám-ask	dín-ner	dróp-sy
cré-dit	dám-fel	dís-tant	drúb-bing
créw-it	dán-dle	dís-tance	drúm-mer
cróok-ed	dan"-gle	dól-lar	drúnk-ard
crú-el	dáp-per	dól-phin	dúke-dom
cúd-gel	dáf-tard	dor-mant	dúl-nefs
cúl-ture	dáz-zle	dóub-let	dú-rance
cún-ning	deãd-ly	dóubt-ful	dú-ty
cú-rate	déar-ly	dóubt-ing	dwín-dle-
cúr-dle	déar-nefs		

L E S S O N S,

Consisting of Words not exceeding two Syllables.

L E S S O N I.

Wif-dom is far bet-ter than much rích-es; take fast hold of her, and thou shalt ne-ver want.

I lov-ed her, and fought her out from my youth, tó make her my spoufe, be-cáuse I was a lóv-er of her beáu-ty.

For she is knów-ing in the laws of God, and delights in the works of his hands.

L E S S O N II.

De-síre not rích-es that fle-eth a-way; but de-síre wif-dom that work-eth all things.

For it is wis-dom that com-eth from the Lord, and is with him for év-er.

Who can find out the height of heā-ven? and the breadth of the earth? and the depth of wis-dom?

LESSON III.

The word of God most high is the foun-tain of wis-dom, and her ways are God's com-mānds.

To whom hath wis-dom been made known? or who hath léarn-ed her wise cōun-sels?

There is one wise, and gréat-ly to be fear-ed; the Lord sit-ting on his throne.

LESSON IV.

Ex-ált not thy-felf, lest thou fall to dis-grace, and the Lord cast thee down in the midst of the péo-ple: and this, be-cāuse thou cá-mest not in truth to the fear of the Lord, but thy heart is full of de-ceit.

Bé-lieve in the Lord, and he will help thee; ór-der thy ways a-ríght, and trust in him.

LESSON V.

They that fear the Lord, will pre-páre their hearts, and hūm-ble their souls in his sight; say-ing, we will fall ín-to the hands of the Lord, and not into the hands of men; for as his gréat-ness is, so is his mér-cy.

For he cá-reth for those that fól-low his pré-cepts, and ex-álts the hūm-ble and gód-ly.

LESSON VI.

Hear me, your fá-ther, O ye chíl-dren! and o-béy me, that ye may live.

For the Lord hath gív-en the fá-ther hón-our ó-ver the chíl-dren; and hath fix-ed the power of the mó-ther ó-ver her sons.

Who-so hón-ours his fá-ther, ó-beys the com-mánd of God: and he that hón-ours his mó-ther, is as one that láy-eth up tréa-sure.

LESSON VII.

He that hón-ours his fá-ther, shall have a long life; and he that ó-beys the com-mánds of the Lord, shall be a cóm-fort to his mó-ther.

Hón-our thy fá-ther and mó-ther, both in word and deed, that a blés-sing may come up-ón thee from them.

Help thy fá-ther in his age, and grieve him not as long as he liv-eth.

THE
YOUNG CHILD'S
FIRST
CATECHISM.

Q. CAN you tell me, child, who made you?

A. The great God, who made heaven and earth.

Q. What doth God do for you?

A. He keeps me from harm by night and by day, and is always doing me good.

Q. And what must you do for this great God, who is so good to you?

A. I must learn to know him first, and then I must do every thing to please him.

Q. Where doth God teach us to know him, and to please him?

A. In his holy word, which is contained in the Bible.

Q. Have you learned to know who God is?

A. God is a spirit; and though we cannot see him, yet he sees and knows all things, and he can do all things.

Q. What must you do to please God?

A. I must do my duty both toward God and toward man.

Q. What is your duty to God?

A. My duty to God, is, to fear and honour him, to love and serve him, to pray to him, and to praise him.

Q. What is your duty to man?

A. My duty to man, is, to obey my parents, to tell the truth always, and to be honest and kind to all.

Q. What do you hope for by seeking to please God?

A. Then shall I be a child of God, and have God for my father and my friend for ever.

Q. And what if you do not fear God, nor love him, nor seek to please him?

A. Then I shall be a wicked child, and the great God will be very angry with me.

Q. Why are you afraid of God's anger?

A. Because he can kill my body, and he can make my soul miserable after my body is dead.

Q. But have you never done any thing to make God angry with you already?

A. Yes, I fear I have too often sinned against God, and deserved his anger.

Q. What do you mean by sinning against God?

A. To sin against God, is, to do any thing that God forbids me, or not to do what God commands me.

Q. And what must you do to be saved from the anger of God, which your sins have deserved?

A. I must be sorry for my sins; I must pray to God to forgive me what is past, and serve him better for time to come.

Q. Will God forgive you if you pray for it?

A. I hope he will forgive me, if I trust in his mercy, for the sake of what *Jesus Christ* hath done, and for what he has suffered.

Q. Do you know what *Jesus Christ* is?

A. He is God's own Son, who came down from heaven, to save us from our sin, and God's anger.

Q. What has *Christ* done towards the saving of men?

A. He obeyed the law of God himself, and has taught us to do it also.

Q. What has *Christ* suffered, in order to save men?

A. He died for sinners, who had broke the law of God, and had deserved to die themselves.

Q. Where is *Jesus Christ* now?

A. He is alive again, and gone to heaven, to provide grace there for all that serve God, and love his Son.

Spelling and Reading English.

Q. Can you of yourself love and serve God and Christ?

A. No, I cannot do it of myself, but God will help me by his own Spirit, if I ask for it.

Q. Will Jesus Christ ever come again?

A. Christ will come again, and call me and all the world to account for what we have done.

Q. For what purpose is this account to be given?

A. That the children of God, as well as the wicked, may all receive according to their works.

Q. What must become of you if you are wicked?

A. If I am wicked, I shall be sent down to everlasting fire in hell among wicked and miserable creatures.

Q. And whither shall you go, if you are a child of God?

A. If I am a child of God, I shall be taken up to heaven, and dwell there with God and Christ for ever.
Amen.

THE END OF THE FIRST PART.

✪ This first Part is to be had separately, for the Benefit of young Beginners.

P A R T II.

Words of two Syllables accented on the first Syllable.

E'f-fort	fín-ísh	gróund-lefs	hú-mour
én-try	fírm-nefs	guílt-lefs	
én-voy	fíx-ed	gún-ner	I'nfant
én-vy	flág-gon		ín-fide
ér-ror	flá-vour	Há-bit	jan"-gle
é-qual	fló-ríft	hánd-ful	jar-gon
éf-fay	flát-ter	háñk-er	jáf-per
é-vil	fóol-ísh	háp-py	jáve-lin
E'u-rope	fóre-head	hár-dy	járr-ing
éx-it	fóre-fight	hárm-lefs	jín"-gle
fá-ble	fór-est	hár-vest	join-ture
fác-tor	fórm-er	há-z-ard	jóur-ney
fág-got	fór-tune	hear-ing	jóy-ful
faith-ful	fóund-er	hea"-ven	júst-tice
fál-low	frá-grant	hea"-vy	
fám-ísh	frén-zy	hél-met	Kéep-er
fán-cy	fróf-ty	hélp-lefs	kín-dle
fárm-er	fró-zen	hém-lock	king-dom
fáft-en	fúr-nísh	hér-mit	kínf-man
fault-er		híck-up	knéel-ing
féar-ful	Gá-me-fter	hógs-head	knów-ing
féath-er	gár-bage	Hol-land	
fée-ble	gár-den	hón-est	Lá-bour
fél-low	gár-ment	hoód-wink	lá-dle
fé-male	gár-nísh	hópe-ful	lá-dy
fér-vent	gár-ter	hór-ror	lám-b-kin
fé-ver	gra-ver	hóft-efs	lánd-lord
íd-dle	gróan-ing	hú-man	lán"guid
	gró-cer	húm-ble	lát-ter

lāw-ful	mār-ble	mú-sic	nón-age
lēarn-ing	mās-ter	mús-ker	non-suit
lea ⁿ -ther	mat-ter	mús-lin	nós-tril
léngh-en	max-im	mús-tard	núm-ber
light-ning	méa ⁿ -sure	múr-ton	múr-ture
lím-ber	méd-dle	múz-zle	nú-fance
lí-mit	méek-ness		nút-meg
lím-ner	mém-ber	Ná-ked	
lín ⁿ -guist	mér-chant	námely	O ^b -ject
li ⁿ -quid	més-sage	nár-row	óf-fer
li ⁿ -quor	míd-wife	nás-ty	ó-gle
list-ed	migh-ty	ná-ture	óint-ment
live-ly	míl-dew	naugh-ty	ól-ive
lóf-ty	mín ⁿ -gle	née-dle	ó-men
love-ly	míx-ture	néigh-bour	óp-tic
lúm-ber	mód-el	nei-ther	ór-ange
	mód-ern	Nép-tune	ór-der
Mám-mon	mon ⁿ -key	néw-ness	ór-gan
mán-date	món-ster	níb-ble	ó-ver
mán ⁿ -gle	mór-sel	níce-ness	óut-rage
mán-ly	most-ly	ním-ble	óut-side
mán-ners	múr-der	níp-ple	óut-works
mán-tle	múr-mur	nó-ble	óx-en
már-ker			

LESSON VIII.

He that for-sákes his fa-ther, God will de-stróy;
and he that án-greth his mó-ther, is as one curs-ed
of God.

My son, do as thy pá-rents shall ór-der thee with
méek-ness, that they may love thee, and ap-próve
all that thou dost.

The greater thou art, húm-ble thy-self the
more, and thou shalt find fa-vour be-fore God.

LESSON IX.

A stú-b-born child shall fare bád-ly at the last; and he that lóv-eth dán-ger, shall pé-rish there-in. For a heart that is stú-b-born shall be la-den with sor-row; and a wick-ed child the Lord will ab-hor.

The Lord will root out the plant of the wick-ed; and his days shall be-cóme short on the face of the earth.

LESSON X.

My son, de-fraud not the poor of his right, and make not the née-dy to wait.

Make not an hun-gry soul to suf-fer want; néi-ther pro-vóke a man in his dis-tréfs.

Add not more tróu-ble to an heart that is vex-ed; and de-láy not to give to him that is née-dy.

Re-jéct not his pray-ers; néi-ther turn a-way thy face, when he ask-eth an alms.

LESSON XI.

Strive for the truth ún-to death, and the Lord shall fight for thee.

Be not há-sty in thy tongue; and in thy deeds slow and ré-mís.

Be not as a lí-on in thy house, nor frán-tic a-mong those that are thy fér-vants.

Let not thine hand be strétch-ed out to re-ceive; and shut, when thou shouldst re-páy.

LESSON XII.

Set not thy heart up-on thy wealth; and say not, I have é-nough for my life.

Fól-low not thine own mind; and walk not in the ways of thine heart.

Turn to the Lord, and de-láy it not, lest his ángel pur-súe thee.

For on a sud-den it will come up-on thee; and thou shalt per-ish in the day of ven-geance.

LESSON XIII.

Be sted-fast in thy know-lege; and let thy word be the same.

Be swift to hear; and let thy life be sin-cere; and with truth give thine an-swer.

If thou hast know-lege, an-swer thy neigh-bour; if not, lay thy hand up-on thy mouth.

Hón-our and shame are in talk; and the tongue of man is his fall.

LESSON XIV.

Ex-tól not thy-self in thine own mind; nor be púf-fed with con-ceit.

If thou wánt-est to get a friend, prove him first; and be not ó-ver há-sty to créd-it what he tél-leth thee.

For some men will bé-stow their friend-ship for their own púr-pose; but-wilí de-cline their friend-ship in the day of thy tróu-ble.

LESSON XV.

A faith-ful friend is a strong de-fence; and he that hath found such, hath found a tréa-sure.

A faith-ful friend is the mé-di-cine of life; and they that fear the Lord, shall find him.

In-stead of a friend, be-cóme not a foe; for thére-by thou shalt gain an ill name, shame, and re-próach: é-ven so shall a sín-ner, that hath a dou-ble tongue.

Words of two Syllables continued.

Pád-lock	pál-ace	pán-cake	pár-cel
páin-ful	pál-ate	pán-try	párch-ment
páint-er	pál-let	pá-per	pár-don

pá-rent	plán-et	púb-lish	rúd-der
pár-lour	plánt-er	púmp-ing	rúf-ſle
pár-rot	pláif-ter	pún-iſh	rú-in
pár-ſon	pláy-er	púp-py	rú-ler
párt-ner	plóugh-man	púz-zle	rúm-mage
páſ-fage	plúm-mer		rún-ing
páve-ment	plú-ral	Quá-ker	rúp-ture
páy-ment	ply'-ing	quár-ter	
péa-cock	póach-ing	qué-ry	Sáb-bath
pée-viſh	póck-et	quíb-ble	sá-ble
pén-man	pó-et		sád-dle
pén-five	pói-ſon	Ráb-ble	sáf-ron
pép-per	pól-iſh	ráf-ter	sáil-or
pér-feſt	pór-tal	rain-bow	sál-lad
pér-il	póf-ſet	rám-ble	sál-mon
pér-iſh	poſ-ture	rám-part	sál-vage
pér-jure	póul-try	rán-dom	sám-plar
pért-neſs	prác-tice ſ.	ráp-ture	sám-ple
péf-tle	prác-tiſe v.	ráp-neſs	sán-dal
phrén-zy	prát-tle	rath-er	sátch-el
píc-kle	pré-cept	rát-tle	Sát-urn
píc-ture	pré-face	read-er	sáu-cer
píg-my	prél-ate	réap-er	ſcáb-bard
píl-fer	prél-ude	réb-el	ſcán-dal
píl-grim	prés-age	rec-ord	ſcár-let
píl-lage	prés-ence	réſt-leſs	ſchól-ar
pím-ples	prím-er	ríb-band	ſcóf-fer
pín-cers	prín-ceſs	rích-es	ſcoun-drel
píp-pin	pró-duct	right-ful	ſcrip-ture
píſ-mire	pró-fit	rív-er	ſcuſ-ſle
píſ-tol	próg-refs	roár-ing	ſculp-ture
pítch-er	psálm-iſt	rób-ber	ſcá-ſon
pít-tance	psál-ter	rót-ten	ſeém-ly
plack-et	púb-lic	rúb-biſh	ſén-ate

sén-fes	six-ty	spórt-ing	súp-per
sén-tence	skil-ful	spór-les	súp-ple
sér-mon	skíp-per	sprín-kle	súre-ty
sér-pent	slán-der	squeám-ish	súr-feit
sér-vant	slát-tern	slá-ble	súr-ly
sér-vice	slá-vish	stág-nate	súr-name
sét-tle	slée-py	stám-mer	súr-vey
sháb-by	shíp-pers	stá-ple	swád-dle
shád-ow	shí-ver	stár-tle	swál-low
shál-low	shóth-ful	stá-ture	swár-thy
shám-bles	shúb-ber	stát-ute	swéar-ing
sháme-ful	shúg-gard	stéd-fast	swéat-ing
shápe-les	shúm-ber	stée-ple	swéet-ness
shárp-er	shéel-ling	steér-age	swél-ling
shél-ter	shúg-gle	stír-rup	swim-ming
shíl-ling	shút-ty	stóm-ach	
shíp-wreck	sháf-fle	stór-my	Tá-ble
shóv-el	shéak-ing	strán'-gle	tá-lent
shóul-der	shuf-fle	stríct-ly	tál-low
shów-er	sóck-et	stríp-ling	táme-ly
shúf-fle	sód-den	stúb-born	tám-per
síght-les	sól-id	stú-dent	tán'-gle
síg-nal	sór-did	stúr-dy	tánk-ard
sí-lent	sór-row	súb-ject	tán-sy
síl-ver	sór-ry	súd-den	tár-dy
sím-per	sót-ish	súf-fer	tar-ry
sím-ple	spán'-gle	súl-len	tát-tle
sím-ply	spár-row	súl-tan	táw-dry
sín-ew	spát-ter	súl-try	táw-ny
sín-ful	spéak-ing	súm-mer	tél-ler
síng-ing	spín-net	súm-mit	tém-ple
sín'-gle	spít-tle	súm-mons	tén-ant
sír-name	spíte-ful	Sún-day	tén-der
sís-ter	splín-ter	sún-dry	tér-ror

réf-ty thátch-er thére-fore thick-er
thánk-ful tháw-ing

LESSON XVI.

My son, ga-ther learn-ing in thy youth, and thou shalt find wif-dom in thine old age.

Wif-dom is a gold-en gar-ment on them that wear her; and her bands are links of gold.

Thou shalt put her on as a robe of hón-our; and she shall be unto thee as a crown of joy.

Héark-en un-to her, and she will teach thee; ap-ply thy mind to her coun-sels, and thou shalt bé-come prí-dent.

LESSON XVII.

Strive not with a mígh-ty man, lest thou fall ín-to his hands.

Néi-ther strive with a man that is full of talk, nor heap thou wood up-ón his fire.

Re-joice not ó-ver thy gréat-est foe bé-ing dead; as knów-ing that thou thy-self must die.

Des-pise not the dis-cóurse of the wise, but acquaint thy-self with their sáy-ings; for of them thou shalt learn wif-dom.

LESSON XVIII.

Rise not up in án-ger at the prés-ence of a false friend, lest he lie in wait to en-tráp thee in thy words.

Be not sùre-ty a-bóve thy pówer; but, if thou be sùre-ty, take care to pay the debt.

Strive not with an án-gry man, nor go with him to a lóne-ly place; for blood is as noth-thing in his fight; and where there is no help, he will op-press thee.

Con-súlt not with a fool; for he cán-not keep cóun-sel.

Spelling and Reading English.

LESSON XIX.

Do no sé-cret thing be-fore a strán-ger; for thou knów-est not what he will bring forth.

Nei-ther ó-pen thy heart to all men, lest some re-quíte thee with an ill turn.

Give not thy soul to a lewd wó-man, lest she put her foot up-ón thy sub-stance.

Meet not with an hár-lot, lest thou be-cóme a prey to her snares.

LESSON XX.

Look not round about thee as thou wálk-est in the streets of a ci"-ty; nei-ther wán-der thou in the lóne-ly pla-ces there-óf.

For-sáke not thy old friend for a new one: for a new friend is as new wine; when it is old, thou shalt drink it with pléa-sure.

E'n-vy not the gló-ry of a sín-ner; for thou knów-est not what will be his end.

E'v-er think him a fin-cére friend who tells you of your faults in a pri-vate and friend-ly mán-ner.

LESSON XXI.

Chíl-dren ó-bey your pá-rents in the Lord: for this is right.

Hó-nour thy fá-ther and thy mó-ther, (which is the first com-mand-ment with pro-mise,) that it may be well with thee, and thou máy-est live long on the earth.

Chíl-dren ó-bey your pá-rents in all things: for this is well-pléas-ing un-tó the Lord.

Heárk-en un-tó thy fa-ther that be-gát thee, and de-spíse not thy mó-ther when she is old.

Deut. xxvii. 16. Cúrf-ed be hé that sét-teth light by his fá-ther or his mó-ther.

Exod. xxi. 17. He that curs-eth his fá-ther or mó-ther, shall súre-ly be put to death.

LESSON XXII.

He that spá-reth his rod hát-eth his son: but he that lóv-eth him chás-ten-eth him be-tímes.

Chás-ten thy son while there is hope; and let not thy soul spare for his cry'-ing.

With-hold not cor-rec-tion from the child; for if thou béat-est him with the rod, he shall not die.

Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliv-er his soul from hell.

The rod and re-próof give wís-dom; but a child left to him-sélf bring-eth his mó-ther to shame.

Fóol-ish-ness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of cor-réc-tion shall drive it far from him.

LESSON XXIII.

As plants whilst ténder bend which way you please,
And are, tho' cróoked first, made strait with ease;
Yet, if those plants to their full státure grow,
Irrégular, they'll break before they'll bow:

Thus YOUTH, set right at first, with ease go on,
And each new *task* is with new pleá-sure done;
But if neglected till they grow in years,
And each fond móther her dear dárling spares,
Error becómes habitual, and we find,
'Tis then hard lábour to réform the mind.

Words of two Syllables continued.

Thún-der	tím-ber	típ-sey	tor-ment
Thúrs-day	tíme-ly	tíre-some	tór-rent
tíck-et	tin"-gle	tói-let	tór-ture
tíl-lage	típ-pet	tóoth-less	tót-ter

tóuch-stone	twí-light	vér-dant	wár-ren
tów-er	twink-ling	vér-dict	wásh-ing
trá-ding		vér-min	wásp-ish
trái-tor	Un'-cle	vél-try	wáth-ful
trám-ple	úp-per	víc-tor	wáy-lay
tréa-son	úp-right	víg-our	wéak-en
tréa'-sure	ú-rine	víl-lain	wéalth-y
tréa-tise	ú-sage	vínt-neo	wéa-ther
tréf-pás	úse-ful	vír-gin	wéep-ing
tríc-kle	úsh-er	vís-age	wéigh-ty
trú-ant	út-most	vís-it	wél-fare
trú-ly	vá-cant	vó-cal	whéat-en
trúm-pet	vá-grant	vól-ume	whíf-per
trúf-ty	váin-ly	vóm-it	whífle
túck-er	vál-id	vóy-age	whól-some
Túes-day	ván-ish	vúl-gar	wí-dow
tú-lip	ván-quish		wínd-ward
túm-ble	vár-let	Wá-fer	wín-ter
túr-bant	váf-sal	wáit-er	wís-dom
túr-key	vél-ver	wál-let	wít-ness
túr-ret	vénd-er	wál-low	wó-ful
túr-tle	vén-ture	wál-nut	wón-der
tú-tor	vérb-al	wánt-ing	

Words of two Syllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A-báse	ad-víse	a-lóng	ar-rést
ab-júre	ad-órñ	a-máze	af-cénd
ab-súrd	a-gáinst	a-ménd	a-side
ac-cúse	a-líve	ap-péar	af-sáult
ac-quáint	al-lót	ap-point	as-súme
ac-quít	ab-lúre	ap-próve	as-swáge
ad-júst	a-lóft	ar-íse	at-tíre
ad-více	a-lóne	ar-óse	a-voíd

Bap-tize	com-pôse	conspire	de-file
be-cause	com-prise	con-sult	de-grée
be-néath	com-pûte	con-tain	de-lây
be-numb	con-céal	con-tënd	de-lûde
be-séech	con-céive	con-trive	de-mûr
be-sét	con-cérn	con-tról	de-mûre
be-stôw	con-cise	con-vert	de-párt
be-times	con-clûde	con-véy	de-plôre
be-trây	con-démn	con-vict	de-pôse
be-twéen	con-duct	con-voy	de-prés
be-wâre	con-fér	cor-réct	de-prive
be-yônd	con-féfs	cor-rûpt	de-rive
	con-fine	cur-tail	de-sért
Ca-jôle	con-firm		de-serve
caf-câde	con-fôrm	De-bâse	de-sire
ce-mént	con-frónt	de-bâte	de-spáir
col-léct	con-fûte	de-cide	de-spônd
com-ménce	con-jure	de-clâre	de-stroy
com-pîle	con-nive	de-côy	de-tést
com-pleât	con-sént	de-fâce	de-vise
com-ply	con-sist	de-fér	de-vout

LESSON XXIV.

Bléf-fed is the man that fear-eth the Lord, and that de-lights in his stát-utes.

His seed shall be migh-ty up-on earth; and the chil-dren of the faith-ful shall be blef-fed.

Rich-es and plén-ty shall be in his house; and his mér-cy lást-eth for é-ver.

He hath giv-en meat ún-to them that fear him; he will be é-ver mind-ful of his pró-mise.

LESSON XXV.

Hear ye, chil-dren, the ad-vîce of your fá-ther, and at-ténd to know-lege

Spelling and Reading English.

For I will give you good doc-trine; for-sake not my law.

For I was my fa-ther's son, and ten-der in the sight of my mó-ther.

He taught me ál-so, and said un-to me, let thine heart re-tain my words; keep my commands, and live.

LESSON XXVI.

E'n-ter not ín-to the path of the wick-ed; and go not in the way of é-vil men.

A-void it, pás not by it, turn from it, and pás a-way.

For they sleep not ex-cépt they have done mis-chief; and their sleep is taken a-way, un-léss they cause some to fall.

LESSON XXVII.

The way of the wick-ed is as dark-ness; they know not at what they stúm-ble.

But the path of the just is as the shí-níng light, that shí-neth more and more ún-to the pér-fect day.

My son, at-tend to my words, and in-clíne thine ear ún-to my sáy-ings.

Let them not de-párt from thy mind; keep them in the midst of thine heart.

LESSON XXVIII.

Give not sleep to thine eyes, nor slúm-ber to thine eye-lids.

Go to the ant, thou slúg-gard; pon-der her ways, and be wise.

How long wilt thou sleep, O slug-gard? when wilt thou á-rise out of thy sleep?

Yet a little sleep, a little slúm-ber, a little fól-de-ing of the hands to sleep.

An Introduction to

LESSON XXIX.

The Sluggard.

'Tis the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain,
You have wak'd me too soon, I must slumber again.
As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed,
Turns his sides and his shoulders, and his héavy head.

II.

A little more sleep, and a little more slumber;
Thus he wastes half his days, and his hours without número;
And when he gets up, he sits folding his hands,
Or walks about saunt'ring, or trifling he stands.

III.

I pás'd by his garden, and saw the wild briar,
The thorn and the thistle grow broader and higher;
The clothes that hang on him are turning to rags;
And his money still wastes, till he starves, or he begs.

IV.

I made him a visit, still hoping to find,
He had took better care for improving his mind:
He told me his dreams, talk'd of eating and drinking;
But he scarce reads his Bible, and never loves thinking.

V.

Said I in my heart, *Here's a lesson for me,*
That man's but a picture of what I might be;
But thanks to my friends for their care in my breeding,
Who taught me betimes to love working and reading.

Words of two Syllables continued, accented on the last.

Dis-charge	dis-máy	en-dôrse	en-rich
dis-claim	dis-prove	en-dûre	en-tail
dis-close		en-fôrce	en-throne
dis-ease	E-clipse	en-gâge	e-rect
dis-guise	em-plôy	en-lârgé	es-pouse
dis-join	en-dîte	en-quire	es-py

es-tém	in-fringe	out-right	pro-vide
ex-céd	in-sért	out-rún	pur-sue
ex-cépt	in-spéct	out-strip	Re-bél
ex-cláim	in-spére		re-build
ex-clúde	in-strúct	Per-ceive	re-céipt
ex-háult	in-trigue	per-fórm	re-céive
ex-pect	in-trúde	per-fúme	re-cés
ex-pórt	in-trúst	per-háps	rec-órd
ex-prés	in-váde	per-pléx	re-crúit
ex-tól	in-veigh	per-aúst	re-déem
ex-tráct	in-yólve	per-suáde	re-fér
		per-táin	re-fine
Fa-tigue	Ma-chine	pol-lúte	re-fléet
for-béar	main-táin	por-ténd	re-frésh
fore-bóde	ma-núre	pos-sés	re-héarfe
fore-gó	mis-chánce	post-póne	re-jéct
fore-lée	mis-gíve	pre-císe	re-jóice
fore-stáll	mis-júdge	pre-fix	re-láte
fore-wárn	mis-léad	pre-míse	re-léase
for-gíve	mis-táke	pre-páre	re-lént
gen-téel	mis-trúst	pre-ságe	re-líef
		pre-sérve	re-ly'
Him-sélf	Ne-glect	pre-ténce	re-mórfé
huz-zá		pre-váil	re-móte
	O-béy	pre-vént	re-móve
Im-párt	o-blige	pro-céed	re-new
implóre	ob-scene	pro-duce	re-páir
im-púte	ob-scúre	pro-fáne	re-páy
in-clíne	ob-táin	pro-fés	re-peát
in-clóse	oc-cúr	pro-fúse	re-pel
in-clúde	of-féncé	pro-móte	re-píne
in-déed	op-prés	pro-rógue	re-ply'
in-dúlge	or-daín	pro-téft	re-próach
in-fláme	out-dó	pro-tráct	re-próve

re-quest	re-vile	sug-gest	tre-pán
re-quire	re-vise	sup-plánt	truf-tée
re-side	re-vive	sup-ply	
re-sign	re-vóke	su-prème	Un-bind
re-sist	re-ward	sur-céase	un-cháste
re-solve		sur-móunt	un-dó
re-sórt	Sa-lúte	sur-príse	un-dóne
re-spéct	se-cúre	sur-róund	un-dréss
re-spónse	se-dán	suf-pénce	un-hinge
re-store	se-dáte	suf-táin	un-húrt
re-táin	se-duce		un-known
re-tárd	sin-cére	Them-sélves	un-like
re-tíre	sub-scribe	there-in	un-load
re-tréat	sub-sist	tor-mént	un-loose
re-túrn	sub-side	tra-dúce	un-pád
re-véal	sub-vért	tran-scénd	un-ripe
re-venge	suc-céed	trans-fér	un-táught
re-vérse	suc-céss	trans-fórm	up-bráid
re-víew	suf-fice	trans-láte	up-hold

LESSON XXX.

When pride com-eth, then com-eth shame; but with the low-ly, is wis-dom.

Rich-es pró-fit not in the day of wrath; but the just shall es-cápe death.

When a wick-ed man dí-eth, his hopes per-ish; but the just man shall not meet trou-ble.

When it gó-eth well with the just, the ci-tý is glad; and when the wick-ed pér-ish, it shout-eth.

LESSON XXXI.

A fool's wrath is soon known; but a pru-dent man co-vers shame.

There is that speak-eth like the pier-cings of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health.

There shall no é-vil hap-pen to the just: but the wick-ed shall be fil-led with mis-chief.

In the way of vîr-tue there is life; and in the pâth-way there-ôf, there is no death.

LESSON XXXII.

A soft a'n-swer túrn-eth a-way wrath; but grie-vous words stir up a'n-ger.

The tongue of the wise spéak-eth all things a-right; but the mouth of fools pôur-eth out fôl-ly.

The lips of the wise dis-pénse knôw-lege; but the heart of the fôol-ish doth not so.

Bét-ter is a lî-tle with the fear of the Lord, than great trea' sure, and trou'ble there-with.

LESSON XXXIII.

The thoughts of the wick-ed are hate-ful to the Lord; but the words of the just are pléa-sant.

The Lord is far from the wick-ed; but he héar-eth the pray-ers of the gód-ly.

The light of the eyes má-keth the heart glad; and good re-ports fâ-tten the bones.

The fear of the Lord is wîs-dom; and to be húm-ble is bét-ter than to have rîch-es and hón-our.

LESSON XXXIV.

Innocent Play.

Abróad in the méadows to see the young lambs

Run spórtîng about by the síde of their dams,

With fléeces so clean and so white;

Or a nest of young doves in a large ópen cage,

When they play all in love withóut ánger or rage;

How much we may learn from the sight.

II.

If we had been ducks, we might dáuble in mud;

Or dogs, we might play till it énded in blood;

So foul and so fierce are their natures;
 But Thomas and William, and such pretty names,
 Should be cleanly and harmless as doves or as lambs,
 Those lovely sweet innocent creatures.

III.

Not a thing that we do, nor a word that we say,
 Should hinder another in jesting or play,
 For he's still in earnest that's hurt:
 How rude are the boys that throw pebbles and mire!
 There's none but a madman will fling about fire,
 And tell you, 'Tis all but in sport.

TABLE I.

Words of three Syllables accented on the first.

A'b-di-cate	áu-tho-rize	cár-nal-ly
áb-so-lute		cár-pen-ter
ác-ci-dent	Báil-a-ble	cás-u-al
ác-cu-rate	bál-an-cing	cát-a-logue
ád-ju-tant	bár-ris-ter	cél-e-brate
ád-vo-cate	béau-ti-ful	cén-tu-ry
áf-fa-ble	bén-e-fit	cér-ti-fy
ág-o-ny	bíg-got-ry	chám-ber-lain
ál-der-man	blún-der-er	chám-pi-on
ál-i-ment	bóif-ter-ous	chár-ac-ter
ám-bush-ment	bót-tom-les	cín-na-mon
ám-i-ty	bríg-an-tine	cír-cu-late
ám-or-ous	búr-den-some	cir-cum-flex
án-ces-tors		clám-or-ous
án-im-ate	Cáb-in-et	clás-sic-al
áp-pe-tite	cál-cu-late	elém-en-cy
ár-a-ble	cáp-it-al	cóg-niz-ance
ár-ro-gant	cáp-tiv-ate	cól-o-ny
áv-ar-ice	cár-din-al	cóm-e-dy
áu-gu-ry	cáre-ful-ly	cóm-ic-al

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cóm-pa-ny	crú-ci-fy	él-e-phant
cóm-pe-tent	crú-el-ty	él-e-vate
cóm-plim-ent	cú-bic-al	él-o-quence
con ⁿ -cu-bine	cúl-pa-ble	ém-in-ent
cón-fer-ence	cúl-ti-vate	ém-per-or
cón-fid-ence	cús-to-dy	ém-pha-sis
cón-gru-ous		ém-u-late
cón-ju-gal	Dé-cen-cy	én-e-my
con ⁿ -quer-or	dél-ic-ate	én-er-gy
cón-se-crate	dép-u-ty	én-ter-prize
cón-sta-ble	dér-o-gate	éf-tim-ate
cón-stan-cy	dés-ti ⁿ -ny	év-id-ent
cón-sti-tute	dés-tit-ute	éx-cel-lent
cón-tra-ry	dét-rim-ent	éx-e-cute
cóp-u-late	dé-vi-ate	éx-er-cise
cór-mo-rant	dí-a-dem	éx-tir-pate
cór-on-er	dí-a ⁿ -logue	
cór-por-al	dís-cip-line	Fáb-u-lous
cór-pu-lent	dís-so-lute	fác-ul-ty
cót-a-ges	dóc-u-ment	fáith-ful-ly
cóun-ter-feit	dów-a-ger	fál-la-cy
cóurt-li-ness	dúl-cim-er	fés-tiv-al
cráft-i-ness	dú-ra-ble	fís-tu-la
créd-i ⁿ -ble		fóol-ish-ness
créd-it-or	E'b-o-ny	fóp-pe ⁿ -ry
crím-in-al	éd-u-cate	fór-ti ⁿ -fy
crít-ic-al	él-e-gant	fráu-du-lent
cróc-o-dile	él-e-ment	frúc-ti ⁿ -fy

E A S Y L E S S O N S.

L E S S O N I.

F A T H E R.

Consider, thou who art a párent, the impórtance of thy trust; the béing thou hast produced it is thy duty to suppórt.

Upón thee álso it depéndeth, whéther the child of thy bósom shall be a bléssing, or a curse to thy-sélf; an úseful or a wórtalefs mémber to the com-múnity.

Prépare him éarly with instrúction, and féason his mind with the máxims of truth.

Watch the bent of his inclinátion, fet him right in his youth, and let no evil habit gain strength with his years.

So shall he rise like a cédar on the móuntains; his head shall be seen abóve the trees of the fórest.

A wicked son is a repróach to his fáther; but he that doth right, is an hónoúr to his gray hairs.

The soil is thine own, let it not want cultivátion, the seed which thou sówest, that álso shalt thou reap.

Teach him obédience, and he shall blefs thee; teach him módesty, and he shall not be ashámed.

Teach him grátitude, and he shall receíve bénefits; teach him chárity, and he shall gain love.

Teach him témperance, and he shall have health; teach him prudéce, and fórtune shall at-ténd him.

Teach him jústice, and he shall be hónoúred

by the world; teach him sincerity, and his own heart shall not reproach him.

Teach him diligence, and his wealth shall increase; teach him benevolence, and his mind shall be exalted.

Teach him science, and his life shall be useful: teach him religion, and his death shall be happy.

LESSON II.

S O N.

From the creatures of God let man learn wisdom, and apply to himself the instruction they give.

Go to the desert, my son; observe the young flock of the wilderness, let him speak to thy heart; he beareth on his wings his aged sire, he lodgeth him in safety, and supplieth him with food.

The piety of a child is sweeter than the incense of Persia offered to the sun; yea more delicious than odours wafted from a field of Arabian spices by the western gales.

Be grateful then to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee.

Hear the words of his mouth, for they are spoken for thy good; give ear to his admonition, for it proceedeth from love.

He hath watched for thy welfare, he hath toiled for thy ease; do honour therefore to his age, and let not his gray hairs be treated with irreverence.

Forget not thy helpless infancy, nor the forwardness of thy youth, and indulge the infirmities of

thy áged párents; assíst and suppórt them in the decline of life. So shall their hóary heads go down to the grave in peace; and thine own children, in réverence of thy exámple, shall repáy thy píety with filial love.

LESSON III.

BROTHERS.

Ye are the children of one fáther, provided for by his care; and the breast of one móther hath given you suck.

Let the bonds of afféction, therefore, unite thee with thy bróthers, that peace and háppiness may dwell in thy fáther's house.

And when ye séparate in the world, remémber the relátion that bindeth you to love and únity; and préfér not a stránger before thine own blood.

If thy brother is in advérsity, assíst him; if thy sister is in tróuble, forsáke her not.

So shall the sórtunes of thy fáther contríbute to the suppórt of his whole race; and his care be continued to you all, in your love to each other.

LESSON IV.

LOVE *between* BROTHERS *and* SISTERS.

Whatéver brawls distúrb the street,

There should be peace at home;

Where sisters dwell, and bróthers meet,

Quárrels shou'd never come.

II.

Birds in their little nests agrée;

And 'tis a shámeiful sight,

When children of one family
Fall out, and chide, and fight.

III.

Hard names at first, and threat'ning words
That are but noisy breath,
May grow to clubs and naked swords
To murder and to death.

IV.

The dévil tempts one móther's son,
To rage against another,
So wicked Cain was húrry'd on
Till he had kíl'l'd his bróther.

V.

The wise will make their ánger cool,
At least, before 'tis night;
But in the bósom of a fool
It burns till mórning light.

VI.

Párdon, Lord, our chíldish rage,
Our little brawls remóve;
That as we grow to ríper age,
Our hearts may all be love.

Words of three Syllables continued.

Fú-ner-ál	gén-tle-man	híf-to-ry
fúr-nit-ure	glút-ton-ous	hús-band-ry
fúr-ther-ance	gów-ern-or	hy'p-o-crite
	grád-u-ate	
Gál-le ⁿ -ry		I'-dle-ness
gár-if-on	Hár-bin-ger	ím-it-ate
gén-er-al	hér-e-tic	ím-po-tent
gén-er-ate	hér-it-age	ím-pre-cate
gén-er-ous	híd-e-ous	ím-pu-dent

ín-fan-cy	mén-dic-ant	ór-a-cle
ín-fin-ite	mér-chan-dize	ór-a-tor
ín-ner-most	mín-er-al	ór-na-ment
ín-no-cent	mín-if-ter	ór-tho-dox
ín-stru-ment	mír-a-cle	ó-ver-sight
ín-ter-course	mód-er-ate	óut-ward-ly
ín-ter-val	món-u-ment	
ín-ter-view	mú-sic-al	Pá-pa-cy
ín-tim-ate	mú-ta-ble	pár-a-dise
ín-tric-ate	mú-tu-al	pár-a-dox
jóc-u-lar	my's-te-ry	pár-a-graph
jús-ti-fy		pár-al-lel
	Nâr-ra-tive	pá-ra-phrase
Kíl-der-kin	nát-u-ral	pár-a-site
	néth-er-most	péd-a-gogue
Lár-ce-ny	níght-in-gale	pén-al-ty
lég-a ⁿ -cy	nóm-in-ate	pén-e-trate
lép-ro-fy	nót-a-ble	pén-u-ry
lib-er-al	nó-ti ⁿ -fy	pér-ju-ry
lí-ber-tine	nóv-el-ty	pér-pe-trate
lí-o-nefs	nóur-ish-ment	péf-ti-lence
lú-na-cy	nú-mer-ous	pét-u-lant
	nún-ne-ry	pí-e-ty
Má-gif-trate		pín-na-cle
mág-ni-fy	O'b-lig-ate	plén-ti ⁿ -ful
máin-te-nance	ób-se-quy	pó-et-ry
mán-age-ment	ób-so-lete	pól-i-cy
mán-u-al	ób-sta-cle	pón-der-ous
mán-u-script	ób-stin-ate	póp-u-lar
már-in-er	óc-u-list	pos-si ^b -ble
más-cu-line	óm-in-ous	pó-ten-tate
más-fa-cre	óp-er-ate	póv-er-ty
mél-o-dy	óp-po-site	prác-tic-al
mém-o-ry	óp-u-lent	prél-a-cy

prév-a-lent	rú-min-ate	fy' m-pa-thise
prin-cip-al		fy' n-a-gogue
prís-on-er	Sác-ra-ment	
prív-il-ege	sál-a-ry	Ten-den-cy
prób-a-ble	sáf-a-band	téf-ta-ment
pród-i-gy	sát-if-fy	tól-er-ate
próf-lig-ate	sá-vo-ry	trác-ta-ble
próp-a-gate	séc-u-lar	tréach-er-ous
próp-er-ly	sén-su-al	túr-pen-tine
próf-e-cute	sép-a-rate	
próf-tit-ute	sév-er-al	Vá-can-cy
próv-en-der	sít-u-ate	vág-a-bond
punc-tu-al	sóph-if-ter	ven-om-ous
pún-ish-ment	sór-ce'-ry	vét-e-ran
	spéc-ta-cle	víc-to-ry
Rád-ic-al	stíg-ma-tize	vi-o-late
ráv-en-ous	strát-a-gem	ú-fu-al
rec-om-pence	stráw-ber-ry	ú-fur-er
rem-e-dy	strén-u-ous	
rep-ro-bate	súf-fo-cate	Wáy-fa-ring
ret-ro-grade	súm-ma-ry	wick-ed-ness
rev-er-end	súp-ple-ment	wid-ow-er
rib-al-dry	sús-te-nance	wil-der-ness
right-e-ous	fy' c-a-more	wón-der-ful
rív-u-let	fy' c-o-phánt	wór-k-man-ship
róy-al-ty	fy' l-lo-gism	wrétch-ed-ly

LESSON V.

CHARITY.

Happy is the man who hath sown in his breast the seeds of benévolence; the produce thereof shall be charity and love.

From the fountain of his heart shall rise rivers

of goodness; and the streams shall overflow for the benefit of mankind.

He assisteth the poor in their trouble; he rejoiceth in furthering the prosperity of all men.

He censureth not his neighbour; he believeth not the tales of envy and malévolence; néither repeateth he their slanders.

He forgiveth the injuries of men, he wipeth them from his remembrance; revéngé and malice have no place in his heart.

For evil he returneth not evil; he hateth not even his enemies, but requiteth their injustice with friendly admonition.

The griefs and anxieties of men excite his compassion; he endeavoureth to alleviate the weight of their misfortunes, and the pleasure of success rewardeth his labour.

He calmeth the fury, he healeth the quarrels of angry men, and preventeth the mischiefs of strife and animosity.

He promoteth in his neighbourhood peace and good-will; and his name is repeated with praise and benedictions.

LESSON VI.

GRATITUDE.

As the branches of a tree return their sap to the root, from whence it arose: as a river poureth his streams to the sea, whence his spring was supplied; so the heart of a grateful man delighteth in returning a benefit received.

He acknowledgeth his obligation with cheer-

fulness; he looketh on his benefactor with love and esteem.

And if to return it be not in his power, he nourisheth the memory of it in his breast with kindness; he forgetteth it not all the days of his life.

The hand of the generous man is like the clouds of heaven, which drop upon the earth, fruits, herbage, and flowers: but the heart of the ungrateful is like a desert of sand, which swalloweth with greediness the showers that fall, and burieth them in its bosom, and produceth nothing.

E'ny not thy benefactor, neither strive to conceal the benefit he hath conferred: for though to oblige is better than to be obliged, though the act of generosity commandeth admiration; yet the humility of gratitude toucheth the heart, and is amiable in the sight both of God and man.

But receive not a favour from the hand of the proud: to the selfish and avaricious have no obligation: the vanity of pride shall expose thee to shame, the greediness of avarice shall never be satisfied.

LESSON VII.

SINCERITY.

O thou who art enamoured with the beauties of truth, and hast fixed thy heart on the simplicity of her charms, hold fast thy fidelity unto her, and forsake her not; the constancy of thy virtue shall crown thee with honour.

The tongue of the sincere is rooted in his heart; hypocrisy and deceit have no place in his words.

He blusheth at falsehood, and is confounded;

but in speaking the truth he hath a steady eye.

He supporteth, as a man, the dignity of his character; to the arts of hypocrisy, he scorneth to stoop.

He is consistent with himself; he is never embarrassed; he hath courage enough for truth, but to lie he is afraid.

He is far above the meanness of dissimulation; the words of his mouth are the thoughts of his heart.

Yet with prudence and caution he openeth his lips; he studieth what is right, and speaketh with discretion.

He adviseth with friendship; he reproveth with freedom; and whatsoever he promiseth, shall surely be performed.

But the heart of the hy'pocrite is hid in his breast; he masketh his words in the semblance of truth, while the business of his life is only to deceive.

He laugheth in sorrow, he weepeth in joy; and the words of his mouth have no interpretation.

He worketh in the dark as a mole, and fancieth he is safe: but he blundereth into light, and is betrayed and exposed, with his dirt on his head.

He passeth his days in perpetual constraint; his tongue and his heart are for ever at variance.

He laboureth for the character of a righteous man; and huggeth himself in the thoughts of his cunning.

O fool, fool! the pains which thou takest to hide what thou art, are more than would make

thee what thou wouldst seem; and the children of wisdom shall mock at thy cunning, when, in the midst of security, thy disguise is stripped off, and the finger of derision shall point thee to scorn.

TABLE II.

Words of three Syllables accented on the Second.

A-bán-don	bal-sám-ic	dic-tá-tor
a-ból-ish	bap-tíf-mal	dim-ín-ish
a-bún-dance	bè-gín-ner	dis-ast-er
ac-cóm-plish	be-gót-ten	dis-cí-ple
ac-knów-lege	bra-vá-do	dis-cóv-er
ac-quáint-ed		dis-hón-est
ad-món-ish	Ca-thé-dral	dis-hón-our
ad-ván-tage	clan-dés-tine	dis-quí-et
ad-vén-ture	co-é-qual	dis-sém-ble
a-grée-ment	co-hé-rent	dis-tí-ct-ly
al-bé-ít	con-fís-cate	div-í-ner
al-mígh-ty	con-jéc-ture	div-órce-ment
a-máze-ment	con-síd-er	do-més-tic
an-nóy-ance	con-súmp-tive	
a-párt-ment	con-tém-plate	E-lév-en
a-póss-tate	con-tríb-ute	em-bár-go
ap-pár-el	cor-réc-tor	em-béz-zle
ap-prén-tice		em-bróí-der
as-sáf-fin	De-cán-ter	em-plóy-ment
as-sém-ble	de-crép-id	en-am-el
as-tón-ish	des-fén-five	en-cóunt-er
a ⁿ -tón-ement	de-fí-ance	en-cóur-age
at-tór-ney	de-lin ⁿ -quent	en-déav-our
au-thén-tic	de-liv-er	en-ví-ron
	de-mól-ish	e-pís-tle
Bal-có-ny	de-pár-ture	es-tab-lish

e-tér-nal	in-tér-pret	re-plén-ish
ex-hib-it	in-tés-tine	Se-quéf-ter
Fan-tás-tic	in-trín-sic	spec-ta-tor
for-béar-ance	in-vál-id	sub-mís-sive
for-bíd-den	in-véi-gle	Tes-tá-tor
I-dé-a	Ma-lig-nant	to-bác-co
il-lús-trate	ma-tér-nal	trans-pá-rent
in-chápt-ment	me-chan-ic	tri-bú-nal
in-clú-sive	Ob-sérv-ance	Un-cóv-er
in-cúl-cate	oc-cúr-rence	un-é-qual
in-cúm-bent	of-fénd-ed	un-fáith-ful
in-dúl-gence	out-lánd-ish	un-frúit-ful
in-fést-ing	Pome-grán-ate	un-gód-ly
in-fórm-er	pre-sump-tive	un-júst-ly
in-háb-it	pro-hib-it	un-léarn-ed
in-hé-rent		un-rú-ly
in-híb-it		un-fláil-ful
in-síp-id	Re-lín-quish	un-flá-ble
in-tér-nal	re-máin-der	un-wór-thy

T A B L E III.

Words of three Syllables accented on the last.

Ac-qui-éfce	cir-cum-vént	De-vo-tée
a-la-móde	com-mo-dóre	dis-al-lów
am-bus-cáde	com-pre-hénd	dis-ap-péar
ap-per-táin	com-pro-míse	dis-ap-point
ap-pre-hénd	con-tra-díct	dis-ap-próve
cán-non-éer	cor-res-pónd	dom-in-éer
cap-a-pée	coun-ter-mand	
cav-al-cáde	coun-ter-váil	En-ter-táin
eir-cum-scribe		ev-er móre

ex-er-cise	in-ter-pose	o-ver-whelm
	in-ter-rapt	
Gaz-et-ée	in-ter-véné	Re-col-léct
		re-con-cile
Im-ma-ture	Mis-ap-ply	re-in-force
im-por-tune	mis-be-lief	re-pre-hénd
in-com-pléat	mis-con-ceive	
in-cor-rect		There-un-tó
in-ter-céde	O-ver-béar	there-up-on
in-ter-cépt	o-ver-cást	
in-ter-chángé	o-ver-cóme	Un-der-mine
in-ter-fére	o-ver-chárgé	un-der-stand
in-ter-jéct	o-ver-láid	vi-o-lin
in-ter-lárd	o-ver-spréad	vo-lun-téer
in-ter-líne	o-ver-táke	
in-ter-mix	o-ver-túrn	Yef-ter-níght

A TABLE of Words of more than one Syllable ending in tion, cion, sion, tial, cial, cian, tious, cious, tient, cient; each of which making but one Sound, or Syllable; it is therefore the Opinion of the best Judges of the English Language, that those Terminations should not be divided into two Syllables as heretofore: and even the same when they happen in the Middle of a Word; it being far more easy for Children, and much less Trouble to the Teacher. All the Words properly accented.

Note, That the Teacher should inform the Scholar, that tion, cion, sion, sounds shun, either in the Middle, or at the End of the Words; the ti, ci, and si, like sh; therefore tial, cial, sound

shal; cian like shan; tious and cious like shus; tient and cient, like sbent.

Words of two Syllables on the foregoing Terminations.

A'c-tion	pén-sion	fác-tious
cáu-tion	séf-sion	frác-tious
fíc-tion	vér-sion	ví-tious
fúnc-tion	ví-sion	
mó-tion		Grá-cious
nó-tion	Már-tial	pré-cious
óp-tion	núp-tial	spá-cious
pór-tion	pár-tial	spé-cious
pó-tion		
féc-tion	Spe ^l -cial	Pá-tient
		quó-tient
Mán-sion	Cáp-tious	
mis-sion	cáu-tious	A'n-cient
pás-sion		

Words of three Syllables.

Ad-óp-tion	con-clú-sion	de-féc-tion
af-fec-tion	con-féf-sion	de-jéc-tion
ás-pér-sion	con-júnc-tion	de-ícríp-tion
at-trác-tion	con-tén-tion	de-vó-tion
au-spi ^l -cious	con-vér-sion	dis-cén-sion
	con-vúl-sion	dis-tinc-tion
Ces-sá-tion	cor-rec-tion	
col-lá-tion	cor-rúp-tion	E-jéc-tion
com-pás-sion	cre-á-tion	e-rúp-tion
com-púl-sion		es-sen-tial
con-cép-tion	De-cóc-tion	ex-clú-sion

ex-prés-sion	pol-lú-tion	de-li'-cious
ex-tór-tion	pre-díc-tion	
ex-trác-tion	pro-pór-tion	Es-pe'-cial
		es-sén-tial
Foun-dá-tion	Re-jéc-tion	Fal-lá-cious
im-prés-sion	re-lá-tion	
in-junc-tion		Im-pár-tial
in-scríp-tion	Sub-jéc-tion	im-pá-tient
in-vén-tion	sub-scríp-tion	
ir-rúp-tion	sub-trác-tion	Li-cén-tious
	sub-vér-sion	lo-gi'-cian
Lus'-ciouf-ness	suc-cés-sion	
		Mu-fi'-cian
Nar-rá-tion	Trans-la-tion	
		Op-ti'-cian
Ob-jéc-tion	Va-cá-tion	
ob-lá-tion	vex-a-tion	Phy-fi'-cian
ob-strúc-tion		pro-vín-cial
op-prés-sion	Cap-á-cious	
o-rá-tion	con-tén-tious	Sub-stán-tial
		suf-fi-cient
Per-féc-tion	Dè-fi'-cient	suf-pi'-cion

L E S S O N.

SCIENCE and LEARNING.

The noblest employment of the mind of man, is the study of the works of his Creator.

To him whom the science of nature delighteth, every object bringeth a proof of his God; every thing that proveth it, giveth cause of adoration.

His mind is lifted up to heaven every moment; his life is one continued act of devotion.

Casteth he his eye towards the clouds, findeth he not the heavens full of his wonders? looketh

he down to the earth, doth not the worm proclaim to him, Less than Omnipotence could not have formed me?

While the planets perform their courses; while the sun remaineth in his place; while the comet wandereth through the liquid air, and returneth to its destined road again; who but thy God, O man! could have formed them? what but infinite Wisdom could have appointed them their laws?

Behold, how awful their splendor! yet do they not diminish: lo, how rapid their motions! yet one runneth not in the way of another.

Look down upon the earth, and see her produce; examine her bowels, and behold what they contain: hath not wisdom and power ordained the whole?

Who biddeth the grass to spring up? who watereth it at its due seasons? Behold the ox crop-peth it; the horse and the sheep, feed they not upon it? who is he that provideth it for them?

Who giveth increase to the corn which thou sowest? who returneth it to thee a thousand fold?

Who ripeneth for thee the olive in its time? and the grape, though thou knowest not the cause of it?

Can the meanest fly create itself? or wert thou aught less than God, couldst thou have fashioned it?

The beasts feel that they exist, but they wonder not at it; they rejoice in their life, but they know not that it shall end: each performeth its course in succession; nor is there a loss of one species in a thousand generations.

Thou who seest the whole as admirable as its

parts, canst thou better employ thine eye, than in tracing out thy Creator's greatness in them; thy mind, than in-examining their wonders?

Power and mercy are displayed in their formation; justice and goodness shine forth in the provision that is made for them; all are happy in their several ways, nor envieth one the other.

What is the study of words compared with this? In what science is knowlege, but in the study of nature?

When thou hast adored the fabric, inquire into its use; for know the earth produceth nothing but may be of good to thee. Are not food and raiment, and the remedies for thy diseases, all derived from this source alone?

Who is wise then, but he that knoweth it? who hath understanding, but he that contemplateth it? For the rest, whatever science hath most utility, whatever knowlege hath least vanity, prefer these unto the others; and profit of them for the sake of thy neighbour!

To live, and to die; to command, and to obey; to do and to suffer; are not these all that thou hast farther to care about? Morality shall teach thee these; the oeconomy of life shall lay them before thee.

Behold they are written in thine heart, and thou needest only to be reminded of them: they are easy of conception; be attentive, and thou shalt retain them.

All other sciences are vain, all other knowlege is boast: lo it is not necessary or beneficial to man; nor doth it make him more good, or more honest.

Piety to thy God, and benevolence to thy fel-

low creatures, are they not thy great duties? What shall teach thee the one, like the study of his works? what shall inform thee of the other, like understanding thy dependencies?

TABLE I.

Words of four Syllables accented on the first.

A'b-fo-lute-ly	cón-fis-ca-ted	flúc-tu-át-ing
ác-cep-ta-ble	cón-quer-a-ble	fór-mid-a-ble
ád-ver-sa-ry	cón-se-quent-ly	fór-tu-nate-ly
ál-a-bas-ter	cón-si-tu-ted	fráu-du-len-cy
ál-le-go-ry	cón-tin-en-cy	
ál-ter-a-ble	cón-tro-ver-sy	Gén-er-al-ly
ám-ic-a-ble	cón-tu-ma-cy	gló-ri-ous-ly
án-im-a-ted	cór-pu-len-cy	gów-er-na-ble
án-ti-qua-ry	cóv-e-tous-ly	
ár-bit-ra-ry	créd-it-a-ble	I'm-it-a-tion
áp-plica-ble		ím-po-ten-cy
ár-ro-gant-ly	Dé-li-ca-cy	ím-pu-dent-ly
áu-dit-o-ry	dés-pi-ca-bly	ín-do-len-cy
	dif-fer-ent-ly	ín-no-cent-ly
Bár-ba-rous-ly	dif-fi-cul-ty	ín-so-lent-ly
bóun-ti-ful-ly	dí-li-gent-ly	ín-tim-a-cy
	dú-ti-ful-ly	ín-ven-to-ry
Cát-er-pil-lar		
cén-su-ra-ble	E'x-e-cra-ble	Láp-id-a-ry
cér-e-mo-ny	éx-i-gen-cy	lax-a-tive-ness
cír-cu-la-ted	éx-em-pla-ry	lib-er-al-ly
cír-cum-stances	éx-qui-site-ly	lít-er-al-ly
cóm-fort-a-ble		lúm-in-a-ry
cóm-mis-sa-ry	Fá-vour-a-ble	Má-gis-tra-cy
cóm-pe-ten-cy	Fé-bru-a-ry	má-tri-mo-ny
cón-fi-dent-ly	fig-u-ra-tive	mém-o-ra-ble

mén-su-ra-ble	O'r-a-to-ry	Táb-er-na-cle
mér-ce-na-ry	Pát-ri-mo-ny	tém-por-al-ly
míl-it-a-ry	pér-emp-to-ry	tés-tim-on-y
mís-er-a-ble		
mód-er-ate-ly		Vén-er-a-ble
	Réa-son-a-ble	vé-ge-ta-ble
Nát-ur-al-ly	rúf-tic-al-ly	vír-tu-ous-ly
náy-ig-a-ble		vól-un-tá-ry
né-ces-sa-ry	Sánc-tu-a-ry	
né-cro-man-cy	séc-re-ta-ry	

TABLE II.

Words of four Syllables accented on the Second.

A-ból-ish-ment	an-tí-qui-ty	ca-tás-tro-phe
a-bóm-in-ate	a-pó-lo-gy	ce-lér-it-y
a-bún-dant-ly	ap-pél-la-tive	col-lát-er-al
ac-cés-si-ble	a-ríth-me-tic	com-mú-nic-ate
ac-cóm-mo-date	ar-tí-fi-cer	con-fórm-a-ble
ac-cóm-pa-ny	ar-tíl-le-ry	con-grát-u-late
ac-cóm-plish-ment	af-sás-sin-ate	con-síd-er-ate
ad-mín-is-ter	af-tró-lo-gy	con-sís-to-ry
ad-vér-ten-cy	af-trón-o-mer	con-sól-id-ate
ad-vér-tise-ment	at-tén-u-ate	con-spíc-u-ous
a-dúl-ter-ate	au-thén-tic-al	con-stít-u-ent
a-grée-a-ble	au-thór-i-ty	con-tám-in-ate
al-lú-min-ate	Bar-bár-i-ty	con-tém-pla-tive
am-bás-sa-dor	be-név-o-lent	con-tés-ta-ble
am-bíg-u-ous	Cal-ám-it-ous	con-tíg-u-ous
an-ál-o-gy	ca-mé-le-on	con-tín-u-al
an-át-om-y	ca-pá-ci-ty	con-vér-sa-ble
an-gél-ic-al	ca-pít-u-late	co-óp-er-ate
an-tág-on-ist	cap-tív-i-ty	cor-rób-or-ate
an-típ-a-thy		cor-rúpt-i-ble

De-bíl-it-ate	e-quí-v-o-cate	im-plá-ca-ble
de-céit-ful-ness	ef-táb-lish-ed	im-pól-it-ic
de-fín-it-ive	e-vác-u-ate	im-pór-tu-nate
de-fórm-i-ty	e-váp-o-rate	im-pos-sí-ble
de-gén-er-ate	Eu-ró-pe-an	im-póv-er-ish
de-lib-er-ate	ex-ám-in-ers	im-prég-na-ble
de-liv-er-ance	ex-áf-pe-rate	im-próve-a-ble
de-nóm-in-ate	ex-cú-fa-ble	im-próv-id-ent
de-pén-den-cy	ex-ón-er-ate	in-án-im-ate
de-pló-ra-ble	ex-pér-im-ent	in-clem-en-cy
de-spón-den-cy	ex-tér-min-ate	in-clí-na-ble
de-tér-min-ate	ek-tráv-a-gant	in-cón-stant-cy
de-tést-a-ble		in-cú-ra-ble
dim-in-u-tive	For-gét-ful-ness	in-dé-cen-cy
dis-cérn-a-ble	fru-gál-i-ty	in-el-e-gant
dis-cóy-e-ry		in-fát-u-ate
dis-cóu-rage-ment	Ge-óg-ra-phy	in-grát-it-ude
dis-dáin-ful-ly	ge-óm-e-try	in-háb-it-ant
dis-lóy-al-ty	gram-mát-ic-al	in-hér-it-ance
dis-pár-age-ment		in-sín-u-ate
dis-pén-fa-ry	Ha-bíl-im-ent	in-tég-ri-ty
dis-fat-is-fy	ha-bit-u-al	in-tém-per-ance
dis-ú-ni-on	har-món-ic-al	in-tér-pre-ter
dog-mát-ic-al	hy-póc-ri-sy	in-trác-ta-ble
		in-trep-id-ness
E-brí-e-ty	I-dól-a-ter	in-vál-id-ate
ef-féct-u-al	i-dól-a-try	in-vés-tit-ure
ef-fém-in-ate	il-lít-er-ate	in-vét-er-ate
e-láb-or-ate	il-lú-mi-nate	
e-lec-to-rate	im-mác-ul-ate	Legit-im-ate
en-thú-fi-ast	im-mú-ra-ble	
en-ú-mer-ate	im-pén-it-ence	Mag-nán-im-ous
e-pís-co-pal	im-pét-u-ous	main-táin-a-ble
e-quí-v-a-lent	im-pí-e-ty	ma-tú-ri-ty

me-tróp-o-lis	pre-def-tin-ate	re-páir-a-ble
Ob-fér-va-ble	pro-gén-it-or	re-splén-den-cy
ob-scú-ri-ty	Re-cúm-ben-cy	re-stó-ra-tive
	re-déc-m-a-ble	ri-díc-u-lous
Path-ét-ic-al	re-dún-dan-cy	Sob-rí-e-ty
per-pét-u-ate	re-frác-to-ry	so-cí-e-ty
per-spíc-u-ous	re-gén-er-ate	sta-bí-li-ty
phil-ós-o-pher	re-lúc-tan-cy	so-li ^u -cit-or
phil-ós-o-phy	re-nú-mer-ate	so-li ^u -ci-tous
pre-cip-it-ate		

RULES *for* GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

REVERENCE your parents, submit to your superiors, and despise not your inferiors.

Pray daily, converse with the good, avoid the wicked, and attend to instruction.

At coming into company always bow, and remain uncovered, especially in presence of your parents, or elders.

When you speak to your parents, always begin with some title of respect, according as they allow you, and never delay to do as they order or command; nor presume to enter the room where they are, if strangers be there, till you are sent for.

Never quarrel with any one, especially your brothers or sisters, but be loving and obliging to all.

Never come to table till washed and combed, nor offer to meddle, or ask for any thing till your parents have helped you; and whatever it be, content yourself therewith, and not find fault.

Feed yourself decently, without greasing the table-cloth, your cloaths, or fingers, but as little as possible.

Make no noise in eating, nor do it greedily or wantonly; neither spit or cough, or blow your nose at table, unless you can't avoid it, and then do it aside, with as little noise as possible; and lean not your elbow on the table, or back of the chair, nor stare any in the face.

Never drink or speak without emptying and wiping your mouth, and when moderately satisfied, or your parents order, rise from the table, though others sit still, and leave the room with a handsome bow or curtesy.

To look upon one, and whisper to another at the same time, is rude and unmannerly, as it is to whisper at all in company, so remember to avoid it.

To whomsoever you speak, either in asking a question, or making an answer, remember to use the proper title of respect, as, Sir, Madam, My Lord, My Lady, &c. according to their rank or quality.

Never attend to such as are whispering or speaking in secret, nor correct your superior, though you know he is in the wrong; and when any thing immodest is spoke in your hearing, look as if you did not hear it; and beware of saying any thing that will hardly be believed.

Always give the wall to your elders and superiors, and give them leave to pass first into any house or room, or narrow passage, where only one can go at a time, unless you are ordered to go before, then obey.

Keep company as near as you can, with none

but what are sober, good and virtuous; and remember that evil communications corrupt good manners.

“ Tell me with whom thou goest,

“ And I'll tell thee what thou doest.”

Words of four Syllables properly accented.

Ab-dic-á-tion	Dec-la-má-tion	ex-pla-ná-tion
ac-cep-tá-tion	ded-ic-á-tion	
ad-o-rá-tion	def-am-á-tion	For-ni-cá-tion
af-fec-tá-tion	def-in-í-tion	Gen-er-á-tion
al-le-gá-tion	dem-on-strá-tion	
am-pu-tá-tion	dep-of-í-tion	Hab-it-á-tion
an-no-tá-tion	dep-riv-á-tion	
ap-pel-lá-tion	dep-u-tá-tion	Im-it-á-tion
	des-o-lá-tion	in-clin-á-tion
Cel-e-brá-tion	des-per-á-tion	in-flam-má-tion
cir-cum-spéc-tion	dis-pen-sá-tion	in-ter-céf-sion
com-bín-á-tion	dis-so-lú-tion	in-tro-dúc-tion
con-de-scén-sion	div-in-á-tion	in-vit-á-tion
con-fla-grá-tion		
con-se-crá-tion	Ed-u-cá-tion	La-ment-á-tion
con-so-lá-tion	el-o-cú-tion	lim-it-á-tion
con-stel-lá-tion	em-u-lá-tion	
con-ster-ná-tion	es-tim-á-tion	Med-it-á-tion
con-sti-tú-tion	ex-e-crá-tion	min-is-trá-tion
con-sult-á-tion	ex-e-cú-tion	mis-con-strúc-tion
con-tem-plá-tion	ex-ha-lá-tion	mo-der-á-tion
con-tra-díc-tion	ex-hi-bí-tion	
con-trib-ú-tion	ex-hor-tá-tion	Nav-ig-á-tion
con-ver-sá-tion	ex-pec-tá-tion	nu-mer-á-tion
cor-o-ná-tion	ex-ped-i-tion	
cor-po-rá-tion	ex-pi-rá-tion	Ob-lig-á-tion

ob-fer-vá-tion	rep-re-hén-sion	Trib-u-la-tion
oc-cu-pá-tion	rep-ro-bá-tion	
op-er-á-tion	rep-u-tá-tion	Ven-er-á-tion
or-din-á-tion	ref-er-vá-tion	
of-ten-tá-tion	ref-o-lú-tion	Au-dá-cious-ly
	ref-to-rá-tion	
Per-se-cú-tion	ref-ur-réc-tion	Ben-e-fi'-cial
per-tur-bá-tion	ret-rib-ú-tion	
prep-ar-á-tion	rev-e-lá-tion	Co-es-sen-tial
pres-er-vá-tion	rev-o-lú-tion	con-tra-díc-tious
proc-la-má-tion		
prop-a-gá-tion	Sal-u-tá-tion	Ef-fi-cá-cious
prov-o-cá-tion	sat-is-fác-tion	
pub-lic-á-tion	sep-er-á-tion	In-suf-fi'-cient
pu-tre-fác-tion	sit-u-á-tion	
	spéc-u-lá-tion	Pes-til-én-tial
Rec-ol-léc-tion	suf-fo-cá-tion	prov-id-én-tial
ref-or-má-tion	fu-per-scrip-tion	
re-lax-á-tion	sup-plic-a-tion	Rev-er-én-tial
ren-o-vá-tion		

Words of five Syllables properly accented.

Ac-cél-er-a-ted
 ác-cep-ta-ble-ness
 af-tro-nóm-ic-al

Ca-pít-u-la-ted
 ca-te-chét-ic-al
 cer-e-mó-ni-ous
 cir-cúm-fer-en-ter
 clim-ac-tér-ic-al
 com-mú-nic-a-tive
 con-féd-er-a-cy

De-gén-er-a-cy
 de-nom-in-á-tor
 de-tér-min-a-ble
 dis-a-grée-able
 dis-cov-er-a-ble
 dis-tín-guish-a-ble

Ec-cle-si-ás-tic
 ef-fém-in-a-cy
 el-e-mén-ta-ry
 e-quiv-o-cal-ly

For-tif-i-a-ble	in-civ-il-i-ty
Ge-o-gráph-ic-al	in-cóm-pa-ra-ble
Hif-tór-ic-al-ly	in-con-sís-ten-cy
I-dol-a-trí-zing	in-de-clí-na-ble
il-lú-min-a-ting	in-dis-sól-va-ble
im-a-gin-á-tive	in-ge-nú-i-ty
im-mo-bíl-i-ty	in-háb-it-a-ble
im-mód-er-ate-ly	in-nú-mer-a-ble
im-mo-rál-i-ty	in-tér-pret-a-ble
im-pen-it-en-cy	in-tól-er-a-ble
im-per-cep-tí-ble	Me-tro-pól-it-an
im-por-tú-ni-ty	mis-cel-lá-ne-ous
im-pov-er-ish-ment	mis-un-der-stánd-ing
im-pro-prí-e-ty	Per-pen-díc-u-lar

Words of five and six Syllables.

A-bom-in-á-tion	De-lib-er-á-tion
ac-com-mo-dá-tion	de-nom-in-á-tion
ad-min-is-trá-tion	de-ter-min-á-tion
an-im-ad-yér-sion	dil-ap-id-á-tion
af-faf-sin-á-tion	dis-con-tin-u-á-tion
af-fev-er-á-tion	dis-sim-u-lá-tion
Cap-it-u-lá-tion	Ed-if-ic-á-tion
cir-cum-lo-cú-tion	e-jac-u-lá-tion
com-mem-o-rá-tion	e-quiv-o-cá-tion
com-mu-nic-á-tion	e-rad-ic-á-tion
con-sid-er-á-tion	e-vac-u-á-tion
con-tin-u-á-tion	e-vap-or-á-tion
cor-rob-o-rá-tion	ex-am-in-á-tion

ex-as-per-á-tion	pro-cra-tin-á-tion
ex-com-mu-ni-cá-tion	pur-if-ic-á-tion
ex-pos-tu-lá-tion	Qual-if-ic-á-tion
ex-ten-u-á-tion	
For-tif-ic-á-tion	Rat-if-ic-á-tion
fruc-tif-ic-á-tion	re-cap-it-u-lá-tion
	rec-om-mend-á-tion
Glo-rif-ic-á-tion	re-gen-er-á-tion
grat-if-ic-á-tion	rep-re-sen-tá-tion
In-ter-pre-tá-tion	Sanc-tif-ic-á-tion
in-ter-ro-gá-tion	fig-nif-ic-a-tion
	so-lem-niz-a-tion
Mod-if-ic-á-tion	fu-per-er-o-gá-tion
mor-tif-ic-á-tion	
	Trans-fig-ur-á-tion
Nat-u-ral-iz-á-tion	trans-ub-stán-ti-á-tion
Pre-def-tin-á-tion	

ADVICE to a YOUNG MAN upon his Entrance
into the World. By the Rev. DR. WATTS.

KINSMAN, I presume you desire to be happy here, and hereafter: you know there are a thousand difficulties which attend this pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are multitudes which you could never think of. Never trust therefore to your own understanding in the things of this world, where you can have the advice of a wise and faithful friend; nor dare venture the more important concerns of your soul, and your eternal interests in the world to come,

upon the mere light of nature, and the dictates of your own reason; since the word of God, and the advice of heaven, lies in your hands. Vain and thoughtless indeed are those children of pride, who chuse to turn heathens in the midst of Great Britain; who live upon the mere religion of nature, and their own stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior advantages of Christianity, and the blessings of divine revelation and grace.

II. Whatsoever your circumstances may be in this world, still value your Bible as your best treasure; and whatsoever be your employment here, still look upon religion as your best business. Your Bible contains eternal life in it, and all the riches of the upper world; and religion is the only way to become a possessor of them.

III. To direct your carriage towards God, converse particularly with the book of Psalms; David was a man of sincere and eminent devotion. To behave aright among men, acquaint yourself with the whole book of Proverbs: Solomon was a man of large experience and wisdom. And, to perfect your directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles; you will find the best of rules and the best of examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian life.

IV. As a man, maintain strict temperance and sobriety, by a wise government of your appetites and passions; as a neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your friends, by a temper and carriage made up of prudence and goodness; and let the poor have a certain share in your yearly profits. As a trader, keep that golden

sentence of our Saviour's ever before you, *Whatsoever you would that men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

V. In every affair of life, begin with God. Consult him in every thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of all your blessings and all your hopes, as your best friend, and your eternal portion. Meditate on him in this view, with a continual renewal of your trust in him, and a daily surrender of yourself to him, till you feel that you love him most entirely, that you serve him with sincere delight, and that you cannot live a day without God in the world.

VI. Make prayer a pleasure and not a task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying family, never let it be your fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that day, that hour, or those minutes, to be all wasted and lost, which any worldly pretences would tempt you to save out of the public worship of the church, the certain and constant duties of the closet, or any necessary services for God and godliness. Beware lest a blast attend it, and not a blessing. If God had not reserved one day in seven to himself, I fear religion would have been lost out of the world; and every day of the week is exposed to a curse which has no morning religion.

VII. Remember that the honour which comes from God, the approbation of heaven, and of your own conscience, are infinitely more valuable than all the esteem or applause of men. Dare not venture one step out of the road to heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking strictly in it.

'Tis a poor religion that can't stand against a jest.

VIII. Keep this thought ever in your mind, 'Tis a world of vanity and vexation in which you live; the flatteries and promises of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet disappointments. Many of its occurrences are teizing and vexatious. In every ruffling storm without, possess your spirit in patience, and let all be calm and serene within. Clouds and tempests are only found in the lower skies: the heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your heart and hope dwell much in these serene regions; live as a stranger here on earth, but as a citizen of heaven, if you will maintain a soul at ease.

IX. Ever carry about you such a sense of the uncertainty of every thing in this life, and of life itself, as to put nothing off till to-morrow, which you can conveniently do to-day. Dilatory persons are frequently exposed to surprize and hurry in every thing that belongs to them: the time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the concerns of your soul and your shop, your trade and religion, lie always in such order, as far as possible, that death, at a short warning, may be no occasion of a disquieting tumult in your spirit, and that you may escape the anguish of a bitter repentance in a dying hour. *Farewell.*

P A R T III.

An Alphabetical Collection of Monosyllables that agree (somewhat) in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.

A

Ace, signifying one
 As, the name of a creature
 Acts, or deeds
 Ax, to hew timber with
 Ail, malady
 Ale, to drink
 Air, which we breathe
 Are, the plural of am
 All, every one
 Awl, to bore holes
 Hall, or great house
 And it came to pass
 Hand of a man
 Ant, a pismire
 Aunt, an uncle's wife
 Ark, that Noah made
 Heark, for hear ye
 Arm, joining to the shoulder
 Harm, or hurt
 Art thou wise in heart
 Hart, or stag
 Ash, tree
 Hash, a dish of meat
 Harsh, rough, rigid
 At that place I'll buy a
 Hat, for my head
 Awe, or dread
 Haw, thorn-tree
 Aye, or yea
 Ay, or ever
 Ah, in laughter

B

Back, part of the body
 Bake the dough
 Bale, of cloth, or silk
 Bail, a surty
 Baal, an idol
 Ball, any round thing
 Bawl, to cry aloud
 Be of good courage
 Bee hive
 Bear, to carry
 Bar the door
 Bare, naked
 Bays on a bay tree
 Baize, a sort of cloth
 Bale, or wicked
 Bals-viol
 Beast, or creature
 Best, is cheapest
 Beer, to drink
 Bier, to carry the dead upon
 B'y'ur leave
 Bile, or blain
 Boil that meat
 Bitter as wormwood
 Bitter, or Bittern, the name
 of a bird
 Blew, did blow
 Blue, a colour
 Boar, a beast
 Bore, to make a hole
 Boor, a country-man

Board, a plank	Cheer, provision of victuals
Bor'd a hole	Chafed, or did chafe
Bird, that flies	Chaste, or modest
Boul, for nine pins	Chews, or doth chew
Bowl, to hold water	Chuse that thing for me
Bows, or bends	Chin, part of the face
Boughs of a tree	Chine of pork
Bouze, or quaff	Clark, a church-officer
Brack, or a rent	Clerk, a clergyman
Brake it in pieces	Clause in writing
Bread, to eat	Claws of a beast or bird
Bred, brought up	Close, to shut up
Bruit, or report	Cloths to wear
Brute, a beast	Clock strikes
Book, to read	Clack like a hen
Buck and doe	Cloak, an upper garment
Boy, a lad	Coat, or garment
Buoy, to bear up	Cote, or cottage
Buy with money	Quote an author
By, near	Cool, or cold

C

Call, by name	Coal to burn
Caul, over the bowels	Cou'd you learn
Cawl, for a head-dress	Cud, the cow chews her cud
Can you write	Coarie, not fine
Cann, a vesse to carry drinkin	Courle, a place for races
Cane to walk with	Curse, a punishment
Cain, Adam's son	Crap your hedge
Cap for the head	Crop of corn
Cape for a coat	Cuff for a sleeve
Car'd, or did care	Cough, when you have a cold
Card to play with	Cur, a dog so called
Cease from evil	Cure that distemper

Seas, or great waters
Seize that man for debt
Chair to sit in
Chare, a job of work
Chear, to be chearful

D

Dace, a sort of fish
Days in the week
Dath, or strike
Dan, to stop
Damn, to condemn

Dame, or lady
 Dear, or great price
 Deer, or stag
 Dire, or cruel
 Deep in water
 Diepe, a town in France
 Do good to all
 Doe, a rabbit
 Dove, a pigeon
 Duck and drake
 Duke of YORK
 Down bed
 Down the hill
 Dun, a colour
 Done, or finished
 Draught for a horse to draw
 Drought, or very dry
 Due, owing
 Dew, small rain
 Durst you eat that?
 Dust on the earth

E

Ear of corn
 Ere long
 Year, or twelve months
 Earn wages
 Hern, a bird so called
 Yern, bowels yern
 Earth, or the ground
 Hearth, or fire hearth
 Eight in number
 Height, aloft
 Elle, or otherwise
 Ells in cloth measure
 Eels, (see under the letter H)
 Eyes in the head
 Ice, congealed water
 I myself

Eyes to see with

F

Fain, or earnestly
 Feign, or counterfeit
 Fan for a woman
 Fair complexion
 Far off
 Fair, a market
 Falls, he doth fall
 False, erroneous
 Feat, a notable act
 Feet to walk on
 Fence with a sword
 Fens, watry ground
 File to work with
 Foil, or overthrow
 Find a purse
 Fiend in hell
 Fir, a sort of wood
 Furr of a skin
 Fire to heat with
 Firm ground
 Form, or shape
 Form to sit upon
 Form, or Foorme, a hare's
 seat
 Farm that estate
 Flank, or belly
 Flanque, the side of an army
 Flakes, thin broad pieces
 Flax to spin
 Flay a dead horse
 Flea, an insect
 Float, or flood
 Flute, a musical instrument
 Floor of wood
 Flour of meal
 Flower in a garden

Fleam to let blood with	Goest, or dost go
Fleam, a cold watry humour	Ghost, or spirit
Fought, did fight	
Fault, trespass	H
Foal of a mare	Hard, difficult
Fool, an idiot	Heard, did hear
Foul, dirty	Herd of cattle
Fowl, a bird	Hair on the head
Forth, abroad	Hare to hunt
Fourth, in number	Heir to an estate
Friez, or napped cloth	Hale, to drag along
Freeze with frost	Hail stones
Frees, or doth free	Hail, to salute
Phrase, or sentence	Hawk, a bird so called
Froize made in a pan	Hath, he has
Frys, or did fry	Heath, barren ground
Furrs of skins	Here, in this place
Furze, a prickly bush.	Hear, to hearken

G

Gaul, a French-man	Heal a wound
Gall, a bitter substance, the	Heel, belonging to the foot,
bile, one of the humours	He'll, for he will
of the body	Eel, a fish so called
Gay, gallant	Her, she
Guy, Earl of Warwick	Err, or do amiss
Grace of God	His, belonging to him
Grass in a meadow	Hills like a snake
Graze like oxen	Hose for the legs
Grease, the fat of beasts	Whole, or whom
Grate to burn fire in	Hoarse with a cold
Great, large or noble	Hence, depart
Greet, salute	Hens that lay eggs
Groan, to sigh deeply	Whom, what man
Grown, increased in height	Home, house
Guels, or arm	Hour of the day
Guest to a public house	Our school
Guilt, or blame	Howl like a dog
Gilt with gold	Owl, a bird so called
	Hue, colour
	Hew, to cut

Hugh, a man's name
 Hul, or husk
 Hull, a town's name
 Hymn, a divine song
 Him, that man

I

Ides of a month
 Hides of a beast
 Joice, a woman's name
 Joys, pleasures
 Jews, a people
 Juice of an apple
 Dews, it doth dew
 Dues, debts
 In this place
 Inn, a public house
 Ile in the church
 I'll, I will
 Isle, an island
 Oil of wormseed

K

Keel of a ship
 Kill to murder
 Kiln for bricks
 Kind, good-natur'd
 Kine, cows
 Keen, sharp
 Kin, or kindred
 Kifs, or salute
 Kish, the father of Saul
 Knave, a rogue
 Nave of a cart-wheel
 Knight by title
 Night, the evening

L

Lace for a cap

Lash for a whip
 Lais, or girl
 Lack, or want
 Lake of water
 Leak, the ship doth leak
 Laid, or did lye down
 Lade with a ladle
 Lamb, a young sheep
 Lamm, or to beat on
 Lame with a wound
 Lain, did lie
 Lane, a narrow street
 Launce that wound
 Launch into the water
 Laud, or praise
 Law, or statute law
 Laugh with mirth
 Leaf of a book
 Leave me some money
 League, or friendship
 Leg, a part of a man
 Lease of a house
 Leash of hounds, or three
 Lees of wine
 Less, or little
 Lick the dust
 Like, or resemble
 Limb, a member
 Limn, to paint
 Line, length
 Loyn of veal
 Lo, behold
 Low, humble
 Long way
 Long, or desire
 Lose, to suffer loss
 Loose, to slacken
 Luke, a man's name
 Look, to behold

M

Mace, carried before a Mayor
 Mass of money,
 Made, finished, done
 Maid, a young woman
 Main, the chief
 Mane of a horse
 Mean, poor
 Male, not female
 Mail, armour
 May'st, as thou may'st learn
 Mast of a ship
 Mile by measure
 Moil, to labour
 Mind of man
 Mine of silver
 Mire, or dirt
 Myrrh, or frankincense
 Might, strength
 Mite, small money, insect
 Moan, or bemoan
 Mown grass
 Moat, a ditch
 Mote in the eye
 Moth-eaten garment
 More, in quantity
 Mower, that cuts grass
 Moor, heathy ground
 Morn, or morning
 Mourn, to grieve
 Mould the dough
 Mole, a creature
 Mow the corn in a barn
 Mow with a scythe
 Muse, or song
 Mues for hawks
 Mews, a river so called

N

Nat. for Nathanael
 Gnat, or pismire
 Nash, or choice
 Gnash the teeth
 Nave } See the letter K
 Knave }
 Nay, not
 Neigh as a horse
 Naught, bad
 Nought, nothing
 Note, to observe
 Knot in thread
 Not, denying
 Ned, for Edward
 Knead the dough
 Knew you my hand?
 New fashions
 Night } See the letter K
 Knight }
 Nice, or curious
 Niece, a brother's daughter
 Noise, or disturbance
 Nose on the face
 No body shall
 Know that secret
 None have
 Known. I had such friends
 O
 O, as O brave!
 Oh! alas!
 Owe, to be indebted
 Old, not young
 Hold your peace
 Once, twice, and thrice
 Ones, or units
 Of, belonging to

Off, to cut off
 One in number
 Won at play
 Oar of a boat
 O'er, over
 Ore, as lead ore
 Hoar frost
 Whore, a lewd woman
 Oat, a sort of corn
 Ought, or any thing
 Our }
 Hour } See the letter H

P

Pad, nag
 Paid money
 Pair of shoes
 Pare your nails
 Pear, a sort of fruit
 Peer of a realm
 Pan, to fry meat in
 Pane of glass
 Pain, grief, torment
 Past, by-gone
 Paste for cakes
 Pat, a gentle touch with the
 hand
 Pate, or head
 Peak, a high mountain
 Peaque, a girl's head-dress
 Peace, quiet
 Pease and beans
 Piece of bread
 Piece for fowling
 Pike for a soldier
 Pique, or quarrel
 Pick, to chuse
 Plays to be acted
 Place your words right

Plaice, a sort of fish
 Plane for a joyner
 Plain, visible
 Play, a comedy
 Plea, a defence
 Plot not against the king
 Plod, or walk
 Poll, the head, or upper part
 of the body
 Pole, a long stick
 Pool of water
 Pall to cover a coffin
 Paul, a man's name
 Pale face
 Pail, to carry water in
 Pause, a stop
 Paws of a lion
 Poor, not rich
 Pour, as water
 Pore in the body
 Power, might
 Pence, as sixpence
 Pens to write with
 Pray to God
 Prey, a booty
 Price, or value
 Prize, or gain
 Pryes, or pry into
 Pulse, the beating artery
 Pulls, or does pull

Q

Qualm in the stomach
 Calm weather
 Queen of England
 Quean, a harlot
 Quench the fire
 Quince tree
 Quire of paper

Choir, fingers

R

Race, a course, or running
match

Raise, to lift up

Rays of the sun

Raze, to blot out

Ran away

Rain from heaven

Reign, to rule as king

Rein of a bridle

Wren, a bird so called

Rat and a mouse

Rate and value

Rack, to torture

Rake up the corn

Wreck of a ship

Rare, seldom

Rear a house

Rere, a back part

Red, a colour

Read, did read

Reed in the water

Rasp, a grosser file

Rasp, a sort of fruit

Rap, a stroke or blow

Wrap, or fold it up

Rest, quiet

Wrest, to turn or twist

Reach me a pen

Retch, or stretch

Wretch, a miserable person

Rite, or ceremony

Right hand; also

Right and wrong

Write me a letter

Wright, a wheel-wright

Rice, a sort of corn

Rise, advancement

Roe, buck

Row of trees

Row a boat

Rhodes, the name of a city

Roads, ways

Rode, did ride

Rood of land

Rude, unmannerly

Rote, the mark of a wheel

Wrote, or did write

Rome, a city

Rheum, a humour

Room, part of an house

Roof of a house

Rough, not made smooth

Ruff, a band

Rung the bell, or did ring

Wrung the hands

Rye in Suffex, also corn

Rie, a sort of corn

Wry, crooked

S

Sad, heavy

Said, or did say

Sail of a ship

Sale, a felling

Sal, for Sarah

Sea, the ocean

See, behold

Say, to speak

Saie, a sort of cloth

Sought, or looked for

Sawed, or did saw

Seas, great waters

Cease, to leave off

Seize, to lay hold

Seam, that is sewed

H

Seem, to appear
 Scheme, or figure
 Sell me a book
 Cell, a vault
 Scene in a play
 Seen, beheld
 Sent, did send
 Scent, a smell
 Cent. for a hundred
 Sex, male or female
 Six in number
 Sift in the sieve
 Shift, to wear
 Sight of the eye
 Cite, to summon
 Sink, go down
 Cinque, five
 Sine in geometry
 Sign, a token
 Size, six
 Size, bigness
 Sham, deceit
 Shame-faced
 Share, or part
 Shear your corn
 Shire, a county
 Sheer, a pair of sheers,
 Shew, to make appear
 Show, at a fair
 Shoe for the foot
 Sue a man for debt
 Ship for sailing
 Sheep, a creature
 Shook, did shake
 Shock of corn
 Shown, did shew
 Shone, did shine
 Shread, to mince
 Shred, minced

Shoot with a gun
 Shut the door
 Suit of cloths
 Suet, the fat of beef
 Sloe, a fruit
 Slow, not quick
 Slough, a miry place
 Slight, to despise
 Sleight, dexterity
 So be it
 Sow that corn
 Sew your cloth fast
 Soal, a fish
 Sole of a shoe
 Soul of a man
 Some, a part
 Sum of money
 Son, a man-child
 Sun, a luminous planet
 Sown corn
 Sewn cloth
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Sword, a weapon
 Soar'd, flown high
 Sores, as wounds
 Source, or spring
 Soar aloft
 Swore, or did swear
 Spoon, to feed with
 Spun the flax
 Spear, a sort of weapon
 Sphere in the heavens
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Star in the sky
 Stear, a young bullock
 Steer, to guide a ship
 Stack of corn

Stag, to hunt
 Stead, place, or room
 Steed, a horse
 Steel and iron
 Steal, to rob
 Still, quiet
 Stile, to go over
 Style, of writing
 Styx, a feigned river
 Sticks to burn
 Stood, did stand
 Stud, of horses and mares
 Stole, or did steal
 Stool, to sit on
 Stork, a bird so called
 Sturk, a bullock
 Strip, to take off
 Stripe, a blow
 Song to be
 Sung to a violin

T

Tacks, small nails
 Takes, doth take
 Tax, upon land
 Tail, the end
 Tale, a story
 Tall of stature
 Tap the barrel
 Tape, lace
 Tears from the eyes
 Tares in corn
 Tear, to rend in pieces
 Tare, an allowance to the
 buyer of the weight of
 what holds the goods
 Teem, bearing children
 Team of houses
 Than, used in comparing

Then, at that time
 Their, of them
 There, in that place
 Thigh above the leg
 Thy book
 Thawed, did thaw,
 Thought, did think
 Throne, a seat of state
 Thrown, cast
 Tide, a flux of the sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Time, as day, hour
 Thyme, a sweet herb
 Tile for covering houses
 Toil, to take pains
 Tire for the head
 Tie, to bind
 To, unto
 Two, the number 2
 Too, likewise
 Toe of the foot
 Tow, to draw along
 Tough, hard to break
 Tow, made of hemp
 Toll that corn
 Toll the bell
 Told, as a tale
 Toll'd, as a bell
 Tongs used at the fire
 Tongues, languages
 Tost up and down
 Toast that bread
 Tract, a discourse writ
 Tracked by his foot-steps
 Trow, think
 Trough for swine
 Try, to endeavour
 Troy, the name of a city
 Torn in pieces

Turn about

V

Vale, a valley

Veil, an head-covering

Veal, calf's flesh

Vain, useless, frivolous

Vane to shew the wind

Vein for the blood

Vice, wickedness

Voice, sound

Use, custom

Ews and lambs

W

Wan, pale

Wane, to decrease

Wain, a waggon

Wean, a child from sucking

When, at what time

Wen, a humour

Wail, to lament

Wale, a mark of a whip

Whale, a large sea fish

Ware, merchandise

Wear, to use cloths

Where, in what place

War, princes at difference

Wast thou good?

Waist, or middle of the body

Waste not your money

Wash'd hands

We, the plural of I

Weigh, balance

Whey, a liquor

Way, road

Weight, heaviness

Wait, to stay in a place

Wool, to spin

Whole, entire

Wheat, bread, corn

Wet, watry

Whet, to sharpen

White, a colour

Wight, an island

Well of water

Weal, good

Wheal, a pimple

Wheel of a carriage

Weild, or poize

Wild, mad

Wile, snare

While you read I'll write

Wind that blows

Wine to drink

Whine, or cry

Which, who, or what

Witch, a sorceress

Whist, a game

Whist, to hold one's tongue

Wist, knew

Whoop, cry aloud

Hoop the pail

Whore, a lewd woman

Hoar frost

Wrote. See the letter R

Wrought that work

Womb of a woman

Whom, or who

Wood, timber

Wou'd, would

Woo'd, did woo

Y

Ye, yourselves

Yea, yes

Yearn, to commiserate

Yarn, wool spun

Earn, to get money
Yoke of oxen
Yolk of an egg
You, thee
Yew, a tree

Ewe, a female sheep
Your, of you
Ewer, a basin
Ure, custom, use
You're, for you are

A Collection of Polysyllables that agree in Sound, but differ in Sense and Spelling.

A

Abase, or humble
Abash, or make ashamed
Abate, or fall the price
Abbot, a lord of an abbey
Abet, or encourage
Abel, Cain's brother
Able, powerful
Accept, to receive
Except, unless
Achor, the name of a valley
Acre of land
Accidence, a book
Accidents, chances
Accompt, reckoning
Account, esteem
Ado, or being troublesome
Adieu, or farewell
Advice, or instruction
Advise, to counsel
Afar off
Affair, or concern
Ago, as ten days ago
Ague, a shaking distemper
Alehoof, an herb
Aloof, at a distance
Allay, to assuage, diminish
Alley, a narrow passage
Ally, a confederate

Alloy of metal
Aloud, with a great noise
Allow'd, granted
Altar, for a sacrifice
Alter, or change
Appeal, or refer
Apple, a sort of fruit
Arrant, notorious
Errand, a message
Arrows, to shoot with
Arras, hangings
Harrafs, to be troublesome
Ascent, going up
Assent, agreement
Assess that tax
Asses laden with goods
Assistance, help
Assistants, helpers
Attach, to lay hold on
Attack an enemy
Augre, a carpenter's tool
Augur, a sooth-sayer
Austere, or severe
Oyster, a fish so called

B

Babble, to talk foolishly
Bauble, any thing of a trifling nature

Babel, <i>the tower of Babel</i>	Candid, <i>honest</i>
Bacon, <i>hog's flesh</i>	Candy'd <i>angelica</i>
Baken, <i>baked</i>	Carrier, <i>a person who con-</i>
Beacon, <i>to give notice</i>	<i>veys goods by land from</i>
Beckon <i>with the finger</i>	<i>one part to another</i>
Barbara, <i>a woman's name</i>	Carreer, <i>full speed</i>
Barbary, <i>a country called so</i>	Careen, <i>or clean a ship</i>
Barberry, <i>a fruit</i>	Carrion, <i>a dead horse, &c.</i>
Baron, <i>one degree of peerage</i>	Cauldron, <i>a large vessel to</i>
Barren, <i>fruitless</i>	<i>heat or boil water, vic-</i>
Begin, <i>to enter upon a thing</i>	<i>tuals, &c.</i>
Biggen, <i>a linen-cloth for an</i>	Chaldron <i>of coals</i>
<i>infant</i>	Canon <i>of the church</i>
Begging <i>for bread</i>	Cannon, <i>a great gun</i>
Beholding, <i>seeing</i>	Capital, <i>chief</i>
Beholden <i>for a received kind-</i>	Capitol, <i>a tower in Rome</i>
<i>ness</i>	Causeys, <i>or Causeways to</i>
Bellow <i>like a beast</i>	<i>walk on</i>
Below, <i>underneath</i>	Causes <i>to plead</i>
Berry, <i>a small fruit</i>	Cellar <i>for liquor</i>
Bury <i>the dead</i>	Seller, <i>one that sells</i>
Beseech, <i>or petition</i>	Center, <i>for incense</i>
Besiege <i>a strong fort</i>	Censor, <i>a reformer</i>
Boaster, <i>or bragger</i>	Censure, <i>a judging</i>
Bolster <i>for the head to rest upon</i>	Centaury, <i>an herb</i>
Borough, <i>a corporation</i>	Century, <i>an hundred years</i>
Borrow, <i>to take up money or</i>	Centry, <i>a guard</i>
<i>goods upon credit</i>	Choler, <i>rage</i>
Burrow <i>for rabbits</i>	Collar <i>for the neck</i>
Breaches, <i>broken places</i>	Culler, <i>one that picks and</i>
Breeches <i>to wear</i>	<i>chuses</i>

C

Callendar, <i>a year-book</i>	Colour, <i>as black, white, &c.</i>
Callender, <i>to press linen,</i>	Ceiling <i>of a room</i>
<i>silks, &c.</i>	Sealing, <i>setting a seal</i>
Calais, <i>a French town</i>	Cittern, <i>a musical instrument</i>
Chalice, <i>the cup in the sa-</i>	Citron, <i>a sort of fruit</i>
<i>crament</i>	Cocket, <i>schedule</i>
	Coquet, <i>a fickle woman</i>
	Coffin <i>for a dead body</i>

Coughing with a cold	D
Comet, or blazing star	Daily, or every day
Commit, to do	Dally, or delay,
Coming hither	Debtor, one that is in debt
Cummin, an herb so called	Deter, or affright
Common, universal	Decent, becoming
Commune, or converse	Descent, going down
Concur, or agree	Dissent, to disagree
Conquer, or overthrow	Defer, to put off
Consort, wife of a king	Differ, to disagree
Concert of music	Desart, a wilderness
Convey, to carry from one place to another	Desert, merit
Convoy, or guard	Descention, walking down- ward
Copies to write by	Dissention, differing
Coppice, a young grove	Disease, or sickness
Coral for a child	Decease, or die
Choral belonging to a choir	Device, contrivance
Council, assembly	Devise, to study
Counsel, advice,	Devices, inventions
Cousin, a relation	Devizes in Wiltshire
Cozen, to cheat	Devote, or consecrate
Courant, a daily journal	Devout, religious
Currant, a fruit preserved	Discuss, or try
Current, a stream, passable money	Disgust, or affront
Courier, a messenger	Doer, or actor
Currier, a leather-dresser	Door, to open
Cruel, inhuman	Dollar, a sort of coin
Crewel, worsted	Dolour, grief
Cygnets, a young swan,	Dolphin, a fish so called
Signet, a seal	Dauphin, the heir of France
Cymbal, a musical instru- ment	Dragon, a beast
Symbol, a sign	Dragoon, a soldier
Cypress, a tree	Duel, or combat
Cyprus, an island	Dwell at a place
	Dyet, assembly
	Diet, provisions

E

Early in the morning
 Yearly, or every year
 Easter, a church feast
 Esther, a woman's name
 Eaten, eaten up
 Eaton, a town's name
 Eminent, famous
 Imminent, ready to fall on
 Enough, in quantity
 Enow in number
 Enter, to go in
 Interr, to bury
 Intire, or perfect
 Envy, sorrow for another's
 prosperity
 Envoy, ambassador
 Exercise, labour
 Exorcise, to cast out devils,
 or conjure
 Extant, in being
 Extent, distance

F

Fellon, a disease
 Felon, a criminal
 Fillip with the finger
 Philip, a man's name
 Francis, a man's name
 Frances, a woman's name
 Ferried over the river
 Ferret, a little creature that
 fetcheth rabbits out of
 their holes
 Furnace for melting ores,
 metals, &c.
 Furnish a house
 Furies, soul tormentors in hell

Furious, or cruel

G

Gallies, ships with oars
 Gallows for the execution of
 malefactors
 Gallon, containing 4 quarts
 Gallion, or Galleon, a great
 ship for war
 Garden of herbs
 Guardian of children during
 their minority
 Garner, a store-house for any
 sort of corn
 Gardener, a dresser of a garden
 Genteel, graceful
 Gentile, Heathen
 Gentil, a maggot
 Gentle, mild, meek
 Gesture, carriage
 Jester, a merry fellow
 Glutinous, clammy, sticking
 Gluttonous, greedy of eat-
 ing and drinking
 Grater for the nutmeg
 Greater, larger, nobler

H

Hardness of heart
 Harness for coach-horses
 Hater, or despiser
 Hatter, that makes hats
 Haven, a harbour
 Heaven, the firmament, the
 abode of the blessed
 Even, strait
 Hiccough, a short cough
 Eccho, a resound of the voice

Higher, or more high
Hire, a servant
Ire, anger
Hollow, open
Hallow, to make holy
Halloo, to call
Holy, pious
Wholly, altogether

I

Idle, slothful
Idol, an image
Imploy, work
Imply, to signify, infer
Incite, to stir up
Insight, knowledge
Indict, to prosecute
Indite, to compose
Incense (S) offered on an altar
Incense (V) to enrage
Ingenious, of sharp parts
Ingenuous, candid
Itching caused by lice, &c.
Etching, engraving
Inure, or accustom
In your house I'll stay
Inn, a public house
Julep, a pleasant, easy po-
tion prescribed to sick per-
sons
Jalap, a strong purgative
medicine
Jewry, of the Jews
Jury, of trials

L

Latin, the old Roman lan-
guage
Latten, tin

Lattice, window
Lettice, a woman's name
Lettuce, an herb
Latter of the two
Litter, a brood
Lessen, to make less
Lesson in reading
Leisure, spare time
Leassor, that grants a lease
Leper, one that is leprous
Leaper, one that leaps
Leopard, a beast
Liturgy, the common prayer
Lethargy, a sleepy distemper
Loosed, freed
Losed, lost
Lower, to let down
Lowr, to frown

M

Malice, envy
Mallows, a sort of wild herb
Manner, custom
Mannor, a lordship
Manure, dung
Mayor of a city
Mare, female horse
Marrow in bones
To-Morrow, or next day to
this
Marshall of an army
Martial, warlike
Marten, a bird so called
Martin, a man's name
Matter, substance
Mature, ripe
Medal, coin
Meddle, to busy one's self
Metal, gold, &c.

Mettle, *briskness, &c.*Message, *errand*Messuage, *a house*Miner, *a digger of mines*Minor, *younger*Minute, *small*Minute, *the 60th part of an hour*Morning, *that succeeds the evening*Mourning, *lamentation*

Mortar to pound in

Morter made of lime

N

Nether, *lower*

Neither of the two

O

Odour, *smell*Order, *rank*Ordure, *dung*Ordinance, *cannon*Ordinance, *commandments*Otter, *an amphibious beast that lives both in water and land*Ozier, *a tree so called*Hozier, *a seller of stockings*

P

Palace of a king

Pallas, *a goddess*

Palate of the mouth

Pallet, *a little bed*Palliate, *to cover*Parson, *a clergyman*Person, *some-body*Parricide, *one that kills his father*Parasite, *a flatterer*Patience, *a virtue that sweetens all manner of afflictions*Patients, *with whom Physicians are concerned*Patron, *of a personage*Pattern, *or copy*

Patten, or Pattin for a woman to go on

Patent from the king

Partition, *or separate place*Petition, *a request*Paschal Lamb (*as CHRIST*)Pasquil, *or libel*Pastor, *a teacher*

Pasture for cattle to feed in

Pilate, *a man's name*

Pilot that steers a ship

Poplar, *a tree*Popular, *loved by people*Populace, *common people*Populous, *full of people*Porcelain, *china ware*Purslain, *an herb*Portion, *a dowry*

Potion of physic

Precedent, *example*President, *that presides*Practice, *exercise*Practise, *to exercise*Presence, *a being present*Presents, *gifts*Princes, *king's sons*Princess, *a king's daughter*Principal, *chief thing*

Principle, *the first cause or rule* Saver, *one that saveth*
 Profit, *advantage* Saviour, *JESUS*
 Prophet, *a foreteller* Savour, *smell*

Q

Quarry, *of stone*
 Query, *a question*

R

Raisin, *a dry'd grape*
 Reason, *argument*
 Rancour, *hatred*
 Ranker, *more thick*
 Rasor, or Razor, *an instrument*
 Rasure, *a scraping out*
 Reddish, *somewhat red*
 Raddish, *a root*
 Release, *to remit*
 Relish, *or taste*
 Relic, *a remainder*
 Relict, *a widow*
 Repeal, *a statute, that is, to cause it to be of no force*
 Repel, *to beat back*
 Resent, *to be angry*
 Recent, *new, fresh*
 Reveal, *to lay open*
 Revel, *to carouse*
 Revile, *to reproach*
 Real, *a piece of foreign gold coin, worth about 10 shillings Sterling; also a silver coin of small value*
 Royal, *kingly*

Saver, *one that saveth*
 Saviour, *JESUS*
 Savour, *smell*
 Savoury, *relishing*
 Savory, *an herb so called*
 Satan, *the devil*
 Sattin, *a sort of silk*
 Season, *of the year*
 Seisin, *the act of possession*
 Seizing, *taking by force*
 Seller } *See the letter C*
 Cellar }
 Senate, *a parliament, &c.*
 Se'nnight, *a week*
 Sincere, *or true*
 Censer } *See the letter C*
 Censure, }
 Seignior, *a lord*
 Senior, *elder*
 Sion, *the name of a city*
 Scion, *or young graft for a tree*
 Spider, *an insect*
 Spied her, *or did spy her*
 Stable, *for horses*
 Staple, *to a door-post*
 Stature, *of a man*
 Statute, *or law*
 Statue, *or image*
 Stirrup, *to a saddle*
 Stir up, *or raise up*
 Stooped down
 Stopped a bottle
 Succour, *help*
 Sucker, *that which sucks, a young twig*

S

Safer, *more safe*
 Sapphire stone

T

Tenet, *a received opinion*

Tenant to an estate	Value, worth
Tenour that land is held by	Vial, or phial-glass
Tenure or tenement	Viol for music
Title of honour	Violate, to transgress
Tittle, or speck with a pen	Violet, a flower so called
Tower (S) of London	
Tower (V) to fly high	

V

Vacation, spare time
 Vocation, calling
 Valley, a vale, or dale

W

Wading in water
 Wedding, or marriage
 Weather, as foul weather
 Whether of the two
 Whither, to what place



P A R T IV.

Words made different in Sound and Signification, by the Addition of e final.

Bab, Barbara	Can, to be able
Babe, a child	Cane, a staff
Bad, naughty	Cap for the head
Bade, commanded	Cape of a coat
Ban, a proclamation made	Chin of the face
by beat of drum, sound of trumpet, &c.	Chine. a back bone
Bane, ruin	Cloth, linen, woollen, silk, &c.
Bar, hinderance	Clothe, to cover with clothes
Bare, naked	Cub, a whelp
Bath, a washing place	Cube, a die
Bathe, to wash	Cur, a dog
Bit, a small piece	Cure, to heal
Bite with the teeth	Dam, to stop water
Breath, air	Dame, a lady
Breathe, to take air	Demur, to delay
	Demure, modest

Spelling and Reading English.

97

Din, noise	Mane of a horse
Dine, eat at dinner	Mar, to spoil
Divers, many	Mare, a beast
Diverse, different	Mat, Matthew
Fat, well liking	Mate, companion
Fate, destiny	Met, come together
Fan, to blow	Mete, to measure
Fane, weather-cock	Mop to wash with
Far, at a distance	Moep, to turn fool
Fare, entertainment	Nod with the head
Fin of a fish	Node, a knot
Fine, brave	Not, no
Fir, a tree	Note, to observe
Fire that burns	On, upon
Flam, a lie	One, an unit
Flame of fire	Pat, fit, &c.
Gat, did get	Pate, the head
Gate, a door	Pin, to prick with
Hast, thou hast	Pine, to languish
Haste, speed	Plat of ground
Hat for the head	Plate of metal
Hate, to abhor	Plum, fruit
Her, she	Plume, a feather
Here, in this place	Quit, to leave
Hop, bitter fruit	Quite, altogether
Hope, to expect	Rag of cloth
Hug, to embrace	Rage, to be mad
Huge, very big	Rat, a sort of vermin
Kin, relations	Rate, a price
Kine, cows	Rid, to deliver
Kit, Christopher	Ride on horseback
Kite, the name of a bird	Rip, to cut up
Lad, a boy	Ripe, full grown
Lade, to take up water	Rob, to steal
Lothe, unwilling	Robe, a long garment
Lothe, to dislike	Rod for the back
Mad, distracted	Rode, did ride
Made, done	Rot, to consume
Man, in stature	Rote, by memory

Scar from a wound	Stripe, a blow
Scare, to affright	Them, those
Scrap, a bit	Theme, a subject
Scrape with a knife	Thin of substance
Sever, to put asunder	Thine, of thee
Severe, cruel	Trip, to go nimbly
Sham, a pretence	Tripe of an ox
Shame, disgrace	Tub of water
Shin bone of the leg	Tube, a pipe
Shine, to look bright	Tun in weight
Sin, transgression	Tune in music
Sine in geometry	Van, the front
Sing, to be merry	Vane, a weather-cock
Singe, to burn	Us, we
Sir, master	Use, common practice
Sire, a father	Wan, pale
Sith, since	Wane, decrease
Sithe, to mow	War, hostility
Spit, to throw out spittle	Ware, merchandize
Spite, malice	Wast, hast been
Star in the sky	Waste, to consume
Stare, to gaze	Win, to get
Strip, to uncover	Wine to drink



P A R T V.

A TABLE of Words which are accented on the first Syllable, when they signify the Name of a Thing; but on the last Syllable, when they signify an Action. The first a Noun, the Second a Verb.

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
To be absent	To absent	A collect	To collect
An accent	To accent	A convert	To convert
An attribute	To attribute	A desert	To desert
A cement	To cement	A ferment	To ferment

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
Fréquent	To fréquent	A contest	To contest
Incense	To incense	A contract	To contract
An object	To object	A project	To project
A prémise	To prémise	A rebel	To rebel
A compound	To compound	A record	To record
A conflict	To conflict	The refuse	To refuse
A concert	To concert	A subject	To subject
A consort	To consort	A torment	To torment

Note, That Words derived from these Verbs, are accented as the Verbs are themselves; as to convert, converted, converteth, converting; or as torment, tormented, tormenteth, tormenting, a tormentor.



P A R T VI.

A TABLE of Words written very different from their PRONUNCIATION.

Written.	Pronounced.	Written.	Pronounced.
Accòmpts	Accòunts	Apóthecary	Pótticary
Accóútre	Accóoter	A nemone	Enímeny
Ache	Ake	A'pron	A'purn
A'ction	A'kshon	A'sociate	A'sofhate
Adiéú	Adú	A'theist	A'thist
Adjóurn	Ajurn	A'sthma	A'sma
Alms	Aums	Attórney	Attúrnee
A'lmonds	Aúmons	Authórity	Autoritee
Alréady	Alréddy	Aúkward	Aukurd
A'ncient	A'nshunt	Aurículas	Ríccolas
Anníse-seed	A'nniseed	A'utumn	Awtum
Answer	Anser	Awry	Ari
Appáritor	Páritor	Balcóny	Belcóny
Apprentice	Prentifs	Balm	Baum
A'rmour	A'rmor	Bállad	Bállet
A'rtichoke	Hártichoke	Bárgain	Bárgin

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Bean	Bô	Clôven	Clôv'n
Béauty	Bûry	Cochinéal	Cutchinéel
Bird	Bûrd	Cockswain	Côxen
Blázon	Bláz'n	Colonel	Cûrnel
Blood	Blud	Colour	Guller
Blow	Blô	Comb	Come
Brásier	Brazier	Come	Cum
Boatwain	Bôsan	Comptôller	Controler
Brief	Breef	Condémn	Condém
Brístle	Bris'l	Condign	Condine
Bristol	Bristoe	Conduit	Cândit
Build	Bild	Conjure	Cunger, or Cunjer
Buráu	Burô	Conscience	Conshence
Bûry	Berry	Construe	Constur
Bûsle	Bûs'l	Coroner	Crôwner
Bûsy	Bízzy	Courage	Cûrridge
Bûsiness	Bíznes	Course	Coars
Buoy	Boy	Court	Coart
Buy	By	Courtesan	Curtezan
Cabbage	Cabbidge	Courtesy	Curchee
Calf	Cauf	Cough	Coff
Calm	Caum	Crimson	Crim's'n
Cánvas	Cánvis	Coin, or Coyne	Quine
Cápon	Cápin	Cucumber	Côwcumber
Cáptain	Cápten	Cupboard	Cûbburd
Cárrion	Cárrin	Cushion	Cûshin
Céntury	Céntry	Cypher, or } Cípher	Cífur
Chalk	Chauk	Czar	Zar
Chárriot	Chárret	Dámage	Dámmidge
Chárter	Cháurter	Dead	Ded
Chirn	Churn	Dearth	Derth
Christmas	Christmas	Death	Deth
Círcuit	Sírkèt	Debt	Det
Cítron	Síttérn	Dévil	Dev'l
Cleanse	Clenz	Diamond	Dímun
Climb	Clime	Díctionary	Dixnary
Clinch	Clensh		
Cloths	Cloze		

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Dough	Doe	Frumenty	Fúrmittee
Disciple	Desíp'l	Garrison	Garris'n
Dungeon	Dúnjun	Géntian	Genshan
Earl	Erl	Géography	Jógraphy
Earn	Ern	Géometry	Jómetry
Earthen	Earth'n	Ghost	Goast
E'clogue	Ekloag	Glutton	Glutt'n
Eight	Ait	Gnash	Nash
Eíther	Eáther	Goal	Jail
E'mpty	E'mty	Gone	Gon
Enóugh	Enúff	Górgeous	Górjus
E'nsign	I'nsine	Grándeur	Grándure
E'pitaph	E'ppitaff	Guard	Gard
Escútcheon	Scútchon	Guinea	Guínee
Esquíre	Squíre	Hair	Hare
E'vil	Ev'l	Half-penny	Hapenny
Exchéquer	Exchékker	Handkerchief	Handkerchie
Fálcón	Fauk'n	Hándsome	Hánsum
Fállow	Fallo	Hárbour	Harbor
Fárthing	Fárdén	Harángle	Harráng
Fáshion	Fashun	Háutbois	Hóboy
Fásten	Fas'n	Hautgoust	Hógo
Fatigue	Fateag	Heard	Herd
Feather	Féther	Héarken	Hark'n
Feign	Fane	Heart	Hart
Fíeld	Feeld	Hearth	Harth
Fiend	Feend	Heaven	Hev'n
Feoffée	Fefée	Hieroglyphic	Hirogliffick
Fírst	Furst	Herring	Herrin
Flággón	Flaggin	Híccough	Híccup
Flirt	Flurt	Hídeous	Hídyose
Flóurish	Flúrrish	Hólbourn	Hóbourn
Fórrage	Forridge	Hóney	Húnnee
Fórehead	Fórréd	Hood	Hud
Fórfeit	Forfit	Hóstler	Hóssler
Fórréign	Fórrin	Hóuse-wife	Huzzif
Fíriend	Frend	Hymn	Him
Fríendship	Frénship	Jéalous	Jealous

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Jéopardy	Jépardy	Móney	Múnnee
Indíctment	Inditement	Mórtgage	Morgage
Ingrátiate	Ingrahate	Mould	Moold
Intrigue	Intréag	Móuntain	Móuntén
Jóist	Jíce	Múrrain	Múrrin
Jónquil	Júnkill	Múttón	Mútt'n
Jóurnal	Jurnál	Myrrh	Mir
I'ron	I'urn	Neighbour	Nábur
I'land	I'lan	Néither	Néather
I'le	Ile	Néphew	Néview
I'sthmus	I'smus	Núisance	Núfance
Juice	Juce	O'cean	O'shun
Justle	Jus'l	O'nion	U'nyon
Knówlege	Nóllege	O'range	O'rringe
Knúccle	Nucclé	O'rator	O'rrator
Knight	Nite	O'rdinary	O'rd'nary
Lábour	Lábor	Oát-meal	O'tmill
Lamb	Lam	Pámphlet	Pámphlet
Láacquay	Lackee	Párdon	Párd'n
Láughter	Láfter	Párlíament	Párlément
League	Leeg	Pátriarch	Pátriarch
Lieu	Lu	Pear	Pare
Lieuténant	Líftenant	Pearl	Perl
Limb	Lim	Phésant	Pézant
Líquor	Líckur	Péople	Péople
Lísten	Lís'n	Phlegm	Fleme
Maintáin	Mantáne	Physician	Fizíshan
Mánor	Mánner	Pícture	Píkter
Márríage	Márridge	Pígeon	Pídgín
Márrtyr	Márrter	Píague	Plaig
Máyor	Mare	Pláintiff	Plantíf
Méasure	Mezure	Pléasant	Plézant
Méssuage	Méssage	Pérfect	Pérfet
Mélancholy	Mállancollee	Phy'sic	Fízzic
Médecine	Meds'n	Pique	Peek
Métre	Méeter	Plumb	Plum
Míchaelmas	Mickelmus	Póstscrip	Póscrip
Míthridate	Mithredate	Portmánteau	Portmánt'l

Written.	Pronounced.	Written.	Pronounced.
Prólogo	Próllog	Spániel	Spánel
Prompt	Prompt	Stir	Stur
Prólogo	Próroag	Stómach	Stímamuc
Psalm	Saam	Stúrgeon	Stúrjon
Psalter	Sálder	Súbtilty	Súttlety
Púdding	Púddin	Suit	Sute
Qualm	Qwaum	Súrfeit	Surfit
Quótient	Cóthent	Swear	Sware
Ralph	Rafe	Sword	Soard
Rhenish	Rénnish	Swoon	Sound
Rheum	Rume	Tédious	Tejose
Réndezyous	Rándezyous	Thames	Tems
Rhétoric	Réttorick	Théatre	Théter
Róqueleau	Rókelo	Third	Thurd
Rough	Ruff	Thómas	Thomas
Saffron	Sáffurn	Thírky	Thústy
Sárfenett	Sárfnett	Though	Tho
Scépter	Sépter	Thread	Thred
Schedule	Sédule	Through	Throw
Schism	Sizm	Thyme	Time
Schísmatic	Sísmatic	Tomb	Toom
Scímitar	Símmiter	Tongue	Tung
Seígnory	Seanyory	Touch	Tutch
Sepúlchre	Sepúlker	Tough	Tuff
Servant	Sarvant	Tréachery	Tretchery
Shew	Show	Tréasury	Trezury
Sérjeant	Sárfjant	Trouble	Trub'l
Shériff	Shreeve	Trúncheon	Trúnshon
Shílling	Shíllin	Vault	Vawt
Shirt	Shurt	Vénison	Vénuzon
Sigh	Sithe	Verdict	Vérdet
Slaughter	Slawter	Víctuals	Vittles
Sállad	Sáallet	Víllain	Víllin
Sleight	Slite	Víscount	Vícount
Slough	Slow	Víson	Vísyon
Solemn	Sóllem	Walk	Wauk
Some	Sum	Wéapon	Wep'n
Son	Sun	Wédnesday	Wénfday

<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>	<i>Written.</i>	<i>Pronounced.</i>
Whistle	Wis'l	Wry-neck	Ríneck
Women	Wímmen	Yatch	Yot
Whole	Hoofe	Yéoman	Yéman
Wréttle	Rétsle	Yield	Yeeld
Waist-coat	Wescote	Yolk	Yoke
Wrought	Rawt	Young	Yung



P A R T VII.

A copious TABLE of proper Names of Persons and Places, collected from the Old and New Testament, &c. each Word accented and divided, so that the Scholar cannot fail of giving it its true Pronunciation.

PART I. Proper Names of one Syllable.

Air	Don	John	Ner
Ann	Down	Jude	Nile
Bamff	Dunfe	Keis	Nod
Blair	Eve	Keith	Nun
Bryce	France	Kish	Og
Bute	Gad	Largs	Paul
Buz	Gath	Liege	Perth
Cain	George	Leith	Rofs
CHRIST	Giles	Lot	Ruth
Cis	Grece	Luke	Shots
Clark	Ham	Lufs	Spain
Claude	Heth	Mark	Styx
Crete	Hugh	Mars	Ur
Czar	Hur	Maud	Uz
Dan	James	Meaux	Wick
Dee	Job	Nairn	York

Proper Names of two Syllables.

Má-ron	Béth-phage	Dér-be	Fran-ces
A'b don	Bíg-gar	Dí nah	Frán-cis
A' bel	Bil-gah	Dí-on	Fy'-vie
A'b-ib	Bró chia	Dí-thon	Gá-ba
A'b-ner	Brúl-sels	Dó-ig	Gé-bal
A'd am	Brú-tus	Don-ald	Gér-rard
A'd-ne	Búr-wick	Dór-cas	Gil-gal
A'h-ab	Cáir-dow	Dór-ris	Glál-gow
A'h-az	Cál dēr	Dór-noch	Gó mer
A' jax	Cán-ute	Doug-las	Gréen-ock
A'l-bert	Cárn-wath	Drú-sus	Gail-bert
A'l-lea	Cár-ra	Dum-bláne	Guí do
A'm-brose	Cár-ron	Dum-fráes	Há-gar
A'm-on	Cár-thage	Dun-bár	Hág gai
A'm-os	Cáf-tor	Dun-béath	Hán-mon
A'nc-rum	Cá-tó	Bun-dée	Hán nah
A'nd-rew	Chár-on	Dun-kéld	Há-ran
A'n-nan	Cír-ce	Eát-on	Há-wick
A'nf-ter	Clém-ent	E'b on	Hé-brew
Ar-bróath	Cóld-stream	E'l gin	Hé-bron
A'r-non	Cón stance	E'ly	Héc-tor
A'r-thur	Cór-ban	E'n drom	Hél-en
A'th-ol	Có-rinth	E'-nos	Hén-ry
A'f-ia	Cráw-ford	E'ph-ra	Hérm-es
A'th-dod	Cúl-len	E'-sau	Hérm-on
A'th-ur	Cúl-ross	E'r nest	Hér-od
A'th-ens	Cán-par	E'st-her	Héth-lon
A'z-ur	Cy'-clops	Eú-clid	Hígh-bridge
Bá-al	Cy'prus	Eu-géne	Hó-mer
Bá-laam	Cy'-rus	Ez-ra	Hór-ace
Ba-lak	Dá-gon	Fál-kirk	Hóuf-toa
Bá-rak	Dal-kíeth	Fáik-land	Hú-bert
Bá-ruch	Da-res	Fé-lix	Húm-by
Báth-gate	Dá-than	Fés-tus	Hý'-dra
Bé-er	Dá-vid	Fór-bes	Já-bel
Bér-vy	Dáu-phine	Fór-refs	Já-kem

Ján-et	Lé-the	Pá-phos	Stran-ra'er
Já pheth	Lét-tice	Pár-is	Súc-coth
Já-rah	Lév-en	Path-héad	Sú-rat
Jéd-burgh	Lé-vy	Pá-tience	Sy-phax
Jé-hu	Léw-is	Pée-bles	Ta'-mar
Jé-sher	Lín-ton	Pén-rith	Ta'rb-at
Jés-fo	Líf-bon	Pen-zance	Ta'r-quin
JE'-SUS	Lóu-ver	Per-ú	Ta'r-shift
Jéz-ra	Ly's-tra	Pé-ter	Té-lah
Jó-ab	Má-chir	Pha'raoh	Tér-ence
Jó-nah	Mán-son	Phí-lip	Tí-mon
Jó-nas	Má-rah	Póm-pey	Tí-tus
Jóp-pa	Má-that	Py'r-rus	Tò-bit
Jór-dan	Mát-thew	Qué-beck	Tów-art
Jó-seph	Máy-bole	Quín-tus	Tra-quair
Jó-tham	Méld-ram	Quix-ot	Tró-as
Jú-dah	Mél-rose	Ra'-ab	Ty'-phon
Jú-das	Mil-cha	Ra'ch-el	Va'-ro
Jú-dith	Móf-fat	Ra'b-bins	Va'-ras
Jú-tus	Mó-fes	Réc-hah	Vén-ice
Ká-desir	Múth-el	Réu-ben	Vé-nus
Kél-fo	Náh-or	Rút-land	Vír-gil
Kí-dron	Ná-joth	Sa'bath	U'-ri
King-Hörn	Ná-ples	Sa'lt-coats	U'-zal
Kin-tóre	Né-pos	Sa'ltz bery	U'-z-za
Kin-iófs	Né-ro	Sá-mos	Wa'l-tham
Kírk-wall	Ním-rod	Sámp-son	War-sá-w
Kí-shon	Ním-shi	Sé-klirk	Wéy-mouth
Kít-tim	Né-ah	Shá-drach	Whít-burn
Kó-rah	Nór-way	Shá-lim	Wig-ton
Lá-ban	O'-bed	Shá-phat	Za'-dok
Lá-dah	O'b-oth	Shé-chem	Za'l-mon
Lá-iffi	O'-mar	Sí-mon	Za'rah
Lá-mech	O'-nan	Skír-ling	Za'-red
Lán-ark	O'-phir	Só-pha	Zé-no
Láng-holm	O'-v-id	Sté phen	Zím-ri
Láu-der	Pá-god	Stír-ling	Zí-on
Lé-ah	Pál-las	Stran-dowre	

Proper Names of three Syllables.

Ab-a'd-dón	Clí-f-tha-nes	Gar-vie-mó're
Ab-er-de'en	Co-lúm bus	Gib-ra'l'-tar
A'g-a-bas	Cón stan tine	Gíl-e-ad
Ag-ríp-pa	Cor-ry burgh	Gín-gle-kirk
A'l-lo-a	Crem ó na	Gló-ces-ter
A'n-tho-ny	Cýp ri-an	Go-mór-rha
Ap-ól-los	Dal-whín-nie	Got-em-burgh
Ar-chý'-tas	Da'm-a-ris	Guf-ta'-vus
A't-a-roth	Dam-ál-cus	Ha'g a-rens
A't-tic-us	Deb-ó-rah	Ha'l-ber-stadt
Au-gúf-tin	Dév-e-ron	Ha'l-li-fax
Au-guf-tus	Do'm in-ick	Ha'm il-ton
A-ve-móre	Drum-la'n-rig	Ha'n-ni-bal
Az-é-kah	Dum-ba'rt-on	Haz-a'-el
A'z-ri-el	Dum-fe'rm line	Hél-lef-pont
Ba'j-a-zet	Dun-róbb-in	Hér-cu-les
Bal-an-tra'e	Dún-sta-ble	Hir-ca'-nus
Bal-tha'-zar	E'd-in-burgh	Ho-se' a
Ba'n-nock-burn	E-lí as	Hyr-ca'-nus
Ba'r-na-bas	E-lí jah	Ja'a-kan
Bé-lí-al	E-lí-phaz	Ja'c o-bites
Bel-sha'z-zer	E-lí-sha	Je-hó-ram
Bel-zie-háll	E'th-el-bald	Jér-im oth
Béth-a-ny	E'th-el-bert	Jéz-a-bel
Beth-é'f-da	Eú-bu lus	In-ver-ne'ss
Bo'n-if-ace	Eu-dóx-us	Jón-a-dab
Bón-ing ton	Eu-phra'-tes	Jo'n-a-than
B'í-pho rus	Eu ró-pa	Jo'ih-u-ah
Bra'n-den-burg	Eú ti-cus	I-ré-ne
Burnt íf-land	Fa'-bi-us	Ith-ma'-el
Ca'i-len-dar	Fa'r-a-mund	Ju-gúr-tha
Ca'r ling-work	Fauf ín-a	Ju-pit-er
Cat-úl-lus	Fóch a-bers	Juf-íí-na
Chal-ce'-don	Foun-tain-ble'au	Kad-me'-el
Chan-on ry	Ga'o-a-tha	Ke'd-e-mah
Chríl-to-pher	Ga'ori-el	Ke'm-n-el

Ke'n sing-ton	Mid-Cál-der	Port-pá-trick
Kíb-ber-oth	Míd-dle-burgh	Pór-phy-ry
Kirk-a'l-dy	Míd-dle-sex	Pót-iph ar
Kirk-úd-bright	Mil-náth-ort	Pres-ton-pans
Kirk-pá't-rick	Mó-ab-ites	Prif-cíl-la
Kón-ingf-berg	Mo-ní-gáff	Pro-chó rus
La'm-ing-ton	Muf-ta-pha	Py'r-a-mid
La'z-a-rus	Nar-cél-fus	Ra-á-mah
Le'b-a-non	New-cás'tle	Rab-shá-keh
Le'-ger-wood	Níc ho-las	Rah-ta-ris
Lív-er-pool	Nín-e-veh	Ra-venf-berg
Lew-ís-a, or	Ní-o-be	Reb-éc-ca
Lou-ís-a	Nór-man-dy	Ród-er-rick
Líb-ber-ton	Nor-thámp-ton	Róm-u-lus
Lin-líth-gow	Nót-ting-ham	Rót-er-dam
Loch-le'v-en	Oéd-ip-us	Saint-An-drews
Loch-ma'-ben	O'l iv et	Sab-í-nus
Loch-rút-en	O-ly'm-pus	Sa'l-a-mis
Lon-gí-nus	O-ní-as	Sa'm-u-el
Lú-cif-er	Or-phé-us	Sa'n-he-drim
Lu-cúl-lus	Pal-é-mon	Sap-phí-ra
Lú-nen-berg	Pal-ér-mo	Sar-dó-nyx
Lúx-em-burgh	Pá-lef-tine	Sér-a-phim
Lyf-a'n-der	Pan-dó-ra	Se sós tris
Ma'-a-cah	Par-naf-fus	Shú-na-mite
Ma'ch-ed-ah	Pat-ró-clus	Shíb-o-leth
Mac-ca-be'es	Paul-í-na	Sól-o-mon
Mac-Ke'n-lay	Paul-í-nus	Sóph-o-cles
Mach-pé-lah	Pen-ín-nah	Sof-tra-tus
Mág-de-burg	Pér-e-grine	Ste-pha-nas
Máh-o-met	Pér-ga-mus	Strath-a'-v-en
Mák-ke-dah	Phi-lán-det	Strath-tó-gie
Mál-a-chy	Phil-íp-pa	Su-má-tra
Mán-ches-ter	Phil-íp-pi	Su-sán-na
Mar-cél-lus	Phós-pho-rus	Syl-vá-nus
Már-ga-ret	Phrá-or-tes	Syn-a-gogue
Mat-thí-as	Píc-ar-dy	Syr-a-cuse
Máx-im-us	Pír-a-thón	Táb-a-tha
Me-dé-a	Pit-ten-wéem	Ta-m-cr-lane

Tar-én-tum	To-bí-ah	Vís-tu-la
Tár-ta-ry	To-gár-mah	U-ly'f-fes
Tél-i-phus	Tróph-im-us	U'z-zi-el
Ter-túl-lus	Ty'che-ic-us	Xán-tip-pe
Thad-dé-us	Tyr-án-nus	Xén-o-phon
Thé-o-dore	Vál-en-tine	Záb-u-lon
Ther-é-fa	Vat-íc-a	Zac-ché-us
Thés-fa-ly	Ver-ó-na	Zéb-u-lon
Tím-o-thy	Vér-a-lám	Zíp-po-rah

Proper Names of four Syllables.

Ab-del-mé-lech	Bav-á-ri-a	Ger-ge-sé-nes
Ab-er-néth-y	Be-el-zé-phon	Han-a-ní-ah
Ab-ín-e-lech	Bal-te-sház-zar	Har-póc-ra-tes
Ab-ín-a-dab	Beth-ab-a-ra	Haz-ar-ád-da
A-cél-da-ma	Bó-rís-the-nes	Haz-ar-gád-da
Ad-o-ní-ram	Bor-rowf-tou-né-is	Haz-ur-shú-al
Ad-ra-mé-lech	Brit-án-nic-us	He-rác-lit-us
Ag-a-mén-non	Bu-céph-al-us	Her-ó-di-as
Ag-a-thó-cles	Cal-íg-u-la	He-ro-dó-tus
Ag-rip-pí-na	Cal-lís-the-nes	Jer-o-bó-am
Ah-i-má-az	Cap-er-ná-um	Jer-ú-sa-lem
A-mín-a-dab	Cha-ri-dé-mus	Jer-e-mí-ah
Am-phíp-o-lis	Clyt-am-nés-tra	Il-ly'r-ic-um
An-á-cre-on	Com-po-stél-la	In-ner-break-y
An-drón-ic-us	Cre-óph-il-us	In-ver-á-ry
An-ti-pá-tris	Cri-tób-u-lus	In-ver-keith-ing
Arc-him-é-des	Cyth-e-ré-a	In-ver-ú-ry
Ar-der-si-ér	Dal-ma-nú-tha	Iph-i-crá-tes
Ar-if-tár-chus	Dal-na-cár-doch	Il-óc-ra-tes
As-ty'-a-ges	De-móc-rit-us	Kír-ja-thá-im
As-ty'-a-nax	De-móf-the-nes	Kirk-in-tíl-loch
Ba-al-Bé-rith	Eb-en-é-zer	Le-ón-id-as
Ba-al-Ház-or	Ec-ba-tá-na	Lef-ma-há-goe
Ba-al-Hér-mon	El-ém-el-ech	Lev-ít-ic-us
Ba-al-Zé-phon	El-ís-a-beth	Mad-a-gáf-car
Bar-ach-í-as	For-tu-ná-tus	Mat-a-thí-as
Bar-thól-o-mew	Ge-nés-a-reth	Mel-chés-e-dech
		K

Me-phi-bó-sheth	Pro-mé-the-us	Tah-a-pá-nes
Me-thú-sal-ah	Pyth-ág-o-ras	Te-lém-a-chus
Nath-án-i-el	Quin-tíl-i-an	Ter-túl-li-an
Ne-he-mí-ah	Re-ho bó-am	Them-ís-to-cles
Neth-an-í-ah	Rem-al-í-ah	The-o-dó-rus
Nic-o-dé-mus	Rhad-a-man-thus	The-óph-il-us
Or-o-má-zes	Sal-ma-nás-sar	The-o-phrás-tus
Pam-phíl-i-a	Sem-ír-a-mis	Ti-bé-ri-us
Par-mén-id-es	Sem-pró-ni-us	Ver-ón-ic-a
Par-thén-o-pe	Sep-tím-i-us	West-phá-li-a
Pau-sá-ni-as	Shal-man-é-fer	Xen-óc-ra-tes
Pe-nél-o-pe	Shel-ú-mi-el	Zach-a-rí-ah
Pen-ny-cú-ick	Sim-ó-ni-des	Zed-e-kí-ah
Per-sép-o-lis	So-cín-i-ans	Zeph-a-ní-ah
Pe-tró-ni-us	Soph-o-ní-f-ba	Zo-ro-bá-bel
Port-en-cá-ple	So-phró-ni-a	

Proper Names of five Syllables.

Ad-on-i-bé-zek	Ne-bu-chad-néz-zar
Ah-af-u-é-rus	Neb-u-zar-á-den
Al-ex-an-dri-a	Pe-lo-po-né-fus
An-ax-im-án-deṛ	Phil-a-del-phi-a
Ar-e-o-pá-gus	Sar-dan-áp-a-lus
A-rif-tób-u-lus	The-o-dó-fi-us
Ar-if-tóph-a-nes	Thef-fa-ló-ni-ans
Ep-a-phro-dí-tus	Thef-fa-ló-ni-ca
Hal-ic-ar-nát-fus	

P A R T VIII.

OF VOWELS.

Q. WHAT teacheth the art of true spelling and writing?

A. Orthography.

Q. What is orthography?

A. Orthography is that which directs us to write any word with fit and proper letters; as wretch with a *w*, not retch without a *w*.

Q. What is a letter?

A. A letter is a mark or character that denotes the several motions or positions of the instruments of speech, either in the producing or determining of sounds.

Q. How many letters are there?

A. Six and twenty in English.

Q. How are they divided?

A. Into vowels and consonants.

Q. What is a vowel?

A. A vowel is a letter that hath a full sound in itself.

Q. How is this sound made?

A. It is formed in the throat by a free and open emission of the breath.

Q. How many vowels are there?

A. Five, *a, e, i, o, u*. *

Q. What is the proper use of these vowels?

A. To make syllables.

Q. Are there no syllables but what are made of the vowels?

A. No.

* I suppose the reason of this orderly placing them, was because of the gradual contraction of the mouth; *a* being the most open; and so the rest in their order, till we come to *u*, the narrowest of all.

Q. But in *my, thy, why, &c.* I find neither *a, e, i, o,* or *u.* Is therefore your rule general?

A. Yes; for in such words *y* is set for, and beareth the full sound of the vowel *i.* *

Q. Where is *y* writ when it is a vowel?

A. At the end of a word, and in words derived from the Greek; as *try, spy, Phrygia, Egypt, &c.*

Q. Is not *w* used sometimes as a vowel?

A. Yes; when *a, e,* or *o* come before *w;* as in *saw, few, howl, &c.*

Q. What are *aw, ew, ow,* called in such words or syllables?

A. They are called diphthongs.

N. B. How each vowel is variously sounded in words; and which are writ, though not pronounced, see in the examination of syllables.

OF CONSONANTS.

Q. WHAT is a consonant?

A. A consonant is a letter that cannot be founded, unless a vowel be joined to it. †

Q. How many consonants are there?

A. One and twenty, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.*

* The *i* is founded as the pronoun *I.*

† A consonant denotes the several motions and articulate modifications of the mouth, whereby the sound of the vowel is variously determined; and therefore some are termed *labial,* some *lingual,* and some *guttural;* as first, *b, p, m, f, v,* and *w,* are called labial, or lip letters; for the *b, p,* and *m,* occasion the lips to shut; the *f* and *v* send the lower lip to the upper teeth, and the *w* is formed when both lips are extended towards the cheeks. Secondly, The *lingual,* or tongue-letters, *d, j, l, n, r, s, t, ch, sh, y,* and *z,* also *th* for the *d* and *t,* are made by the tongue's being fixed to the upper teeth; the *th* by the tip of the tongue being betwixt the

Q. How are these consonants divided?

A. Into single and double.

Q. Which are the single consonants?

A. All but the *x* and *z*, which are called the double consonants.

Q. How are the single consonants divided?

A. Into mutes and liquids.

Q. How many mutes are there?

A. Sixteen, viz. *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, p, q, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

Q. Why are they called mutes?

A. Because they have no sound in themselves.

Q. How many liquids are there?

A. Five, viz. *l, m, n, r, s*.

Q. Why are they called liquids?

A. Because they are of such an easy motion, that they briskly glide away after a mute in the syllable; as *blest, drest, &c.*

[Therefore *l* and *r* are the most used as such in English; *m, n*, and *s* being rarely set after any mute in a syllable.]

Q. What other term have you for these liquids?

A. They are also termed semi vowels.

Q. Why?

A. Because each has in itself a kind of imperfect sound.

teeth; the *n* by its being fixed to the upper gums; *l* by its being fixed to the foremoſt palate; *r* by its being placed to the middle palate; *ſh* and *j* are formed by the tip of the tongue breathed towards the teeth; and *s* and *z* are formed by its being fixed, (that is, the tip of the tongue being fixed to the lower teeth.) Lastly, The *guttural*, or throat letters, are the *g, k*, and *h*: for the *h* is made by an aspiration only in the throat, the *g* (as it is sounded before *a, o, u*,) and *k*, are formed by the root of the tongue being fixed to the inmoſt palate breathed through the mouth. N. B. They are called *consonants* from being thoſe letters that agree with the vowels in expreſſing ſounds.

Q. *Why are the x and z called double consonants?*

A. Because they have the sound of two single consonants x having the sound of cs, and z of ds.

Q. *What is h?*

A. A note of aspiration.

Q. *Why is it so called?*

A. Because it is formed by a compression of the lungs somewhat stronger than what is used in natural expiration; as *hard*, not *ard*.

Q. *How is ph sounded?*

A. Like an f.

Q. *How is c sounded in English?*

A. C before a, o, u, hath a guttural sound like k; but before e and i like s, (except in Greek words; as *Aceldama*, where c hath the sound of k.)

Q. *How is g sounded?*

A. G before a, o, u, hath a guttural sound; as *gate*, *gut*; but g before e and i hath a dental hissing sound like the j; as *ginger*.

Q. *Are all English words sounded thus that have g preceding e and i?*

A. No; there being several exceptions; as, *get*, *give*, *geese*, *gewgaws*, *together*, *target*, *anger*, *finger*, *linger*, *bunger*, *eager*, *meager*, *dagger*, *stagger*, *gift*, *gird*, *girdle*, *girt*, *girl*, *gimp*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gizzard*, *begin*. In all scripture names, except *Boanerges* and *Phrygia*. Also in some other proper names; as *Gilbert*, *Gibson*, *Gibbons*, &c. (which custom will soon teach a careful observer.)

Q. *How is c sounded before a consonant?*

A. Like k; as *clap*, *crap*, like *klap*, *krap*.

Q. *How is g sounded before a consonant?*

A. Gutturally; as *glut*, *great*, &c.

Q. *How is th sounded?*

A. Two ways: *First*, By the tongue's lightly touching the extremes of the upper teeth; as in *thing*. *Secondly*, By the tongue reaching the very palate and root of the teeth; as in the making therein some little mixture of d; *thus*, *tho'*, somewhat like *dthus*, *dtho'*.

Q. How is *ti* sounded before a vowel?

A. Like *sh*, except when *s* comes before the *t*; as in *question*; also proper names are excepted; as *Phaltiel*, *Shealtiel*, &c. Also when a termination is added to words ending in *ty*; as *pity*, *pitied*, *mighty*, *mightier*.

Q. But in *persuasion*, *musician*, *section*, *imitation*, &c. I find that *si*, *ci*, and *ti* are sounded alike. How therefore must I know when to write one, and when another?

A. All such words as you have mentioned, are *derivatives*; and, generally, if the words from whence such are derived end with *de*, or *se*, then *si* is used; as *persuade*, *persuasion*, *confess*, *confession*, *confuse*, *confusion*, &c. If with *ce* or *c*, then *ci* is used; as *grace*, *gracious*, *music*, *musician*, &c. But if with *t* or *te*, then *ti* is used as *sect*, *section*, *imitate*, *imitation*, &c. except *submit*, *submission*, *permit*, *permission*.

Q. But suppose a scholar having made some progress in the Latin, and yet should be ignorant when to write *si*, when *ti*, and when *ci* before a vowel, can you give such any better rules for their observation?

A. Yes. Note then, that such words as are before recited are *derivatives* from the Latin as well as the English; and therefore,

1. If they be derived from a Latin supine ending in *tum*, then *ti* is used; as *natum*, *nation*, &c. But if the supine end in *sum*, then *si* is used; as *visum*, *vision*, *confessum*, *confession*, &c.

2. If their derivation is from a Latin substantive of the first declension, ending in *ca* or *tia*, or of the second declension, and of the neuter gender, ending in *tium*, or *cium*, or of a Latin adjective in *x*, then *ci* is used; as *logica*, *logician*, *gratia*, *gracious*, *vitium*, *vicious*, *beneficium*, *beneficial*, *vorax*, *voracious*, *efficax*, *efficacious*, &c.

OF A SYLLABLE.

Q. *WHAT* is a syllable?

A. A syllable is a perfect sound, made of so many letters as are pronounced together in one distinct measure of breathing.

Q. *What letter will make a syllable?*

A. Any of the five vowels; as *a-ny, ev-er, i-dol, ov-er, u-rine.*

Q. *How many syllables are then in a word?*

A. As many as there are distinct sounds.

Q. *How many syllables are there in regeneration?*

A. Five, viz. 1 *re*, 2 *gen*, 3 *er*, 4 *a*, 5 *tion*. *

Q. *How many vowels are there in a syllable?*

A. For the most part but one.

Q. *Why say you for the most part?*

A. Because there are several exceptions.

Q. *How many exceptions are there, where there are more vowels than one in a syllable?*

* It has been for many years, and is the opinion of the best judges of the *English* language, that *cion, tion, sion, cial, tial, cian, cious, cient, and tient*, which heretofore were each divided into two syllables, ought to be but one, as they admit of but one distinct sound, either in the middle, or at the end of the words, the *cion* and *tion* sounding *shun*, the *ci* and *ti* taking the sound of *sh*, and the *a* before the consonant *n*, changing its sound into *u*, as *common* read *commun*: wherefore *addition, suspicion*, must be pronounced, as if written *adaishun, suspishun*; *division*, as if written *divizhun*, the *si* between two vowels sounding *zh*; as *occasional*, read *occazhunal*. The *cial, tial*, sounding *shal*, as *special, partial, especially, impartially*, read *speshal, parshai, espesbally, imparshally*. The *cian* sounds *shan*; as *musician*, read *musishan*. The *cious* and *tious* sounding *shus*; as *cautious, cautiously*, read *caushus, caushusly*. The *cient, and tient*, sounding *shent*; as *sufficient, sufficiently, patient, patiently*, read *suffishent, suffishently, pashent, pashently*.

A. Three.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. The first is when there is either a *diphthong* or *triphthong* in a syllable.

Q. Which is the second exception?

A. The second is, when *q* is writ, the *u* vowel follows it, and sometimes after *g*, as *quick*, *guard*, *guest*, &c.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. The third and last is, when there is *e* at the end of a word, or any other vowel writ and not sounded.

Q. What sound hath *qu* before a vowel?

A. The *q* is pronounced like *k*, and the *u* as *w*, as *quick* and *kwick* are sounded alike.

Q. What is the use of *e* at the end of a word, or any other vowel, writ and not sounded?

A. To draw the syllable long; as *fat*, *fate*, *met*, *mete*, *cit*, *cite*, *rod*, *rode*, *lut*, *lute*.

Q. Hath *e* at the end of a word no other use, but causing the vowel to be sounded long?

A. Yes; it alters the sound of *c* and *g*, if a vowel precedes in the same syllable.

Q. How doth *e* at the end of a word alter the sound of *c*.

A. From that of a *k* to that of an *s*; as *fac* is sounded like *fak*, but *face* like *fase*; so *mac*, *mace*, &c.

Q. How doth *e* ending a word change the sound of *g*?

A. From a guttural to that of a dental or hissing sound; as *stag*, *stage*, *fag*, *fage*, &c.

Of the various Soundings of some Vowels; also of Vowels writ, and not sounded at all.

Q. HOW many sounds has the vowel *a*? †

* What a *diphthong* and a *triphthong* is, see in the observations about the sound of *diphthongs* and *triphthongs*.

† Every vowel has a long and short sound, but the *a* has also a broad: as for the long and short sounds of the other vowels, practice will soon make the scholar know them.

A. Three; the slender, as face, mane, salvation; the open, as rather, glass; the broad, as call, fall, stalk, walk, water, &c.

Q. *Where is a writ, and not founded?*

A. 1. A is not founded in these words *diamond*, (diamond) *villain* (villin) *curtain* (curtin) &c.

2. Most of the proper names that have *aa* drop one of them in the pronunciation; as *Isaac* (Izac) *Canaan* (Canaan) *Balaam* (Balam); except *Ba-al* and *Ga-al*.

Q. *How is a founded before ld or ll?*

A. Like the diphthong *au*; as in *fall*, *call*, *bald*, *scald*, and in *water*; they being pronounced thus *faul*, *caul*, *bauld*, *scauld*, *wauter*.

Q. *Where is e writ and not founded, besides at the end of a word?*

A. When *n* follows at the end; as in *heaven*, *seven*, *harden*, &c. the *e* is lost also in *George*.

Q. *E ending a monosyllable, how is it pronounced?*

A. As *ee* thus, *he me*, *he she*, *we*, except in *the*.

Q. *Does final e ever suffer any change?*

A. It seems to alter its situation in some words, and to sound before *l* and *r* in words with final *cre*, *tre*, *le*; as *acre* (aker) *mitre* (miter) *humble* (humbel) &c.

Q. *How is i founded in proper names ending in iah?*

A. It is founded long; as *Nehemiah*, *Obadiab*, &c.

Q. *When is i founded like ee?*

A. In these words, *machine* (macheen) *magazine* (magazeen) *oblige* (obleege) &c. from the French.

Q. *In what words is i writ, and not founded?*

A. *I* is lost in *venison*, *marriage*, *cushion*, *fashion*, *parliament*, read *venzun*, *marrage*, *cushen*, *fashun*, *parlament*. Also in *medicine* (medcine) but not in *medicinal*.

Q. *Where is the vowel o writ, and not founded?*

A. The *o* loses its sound in many words ending in *on*; as *button*, *glutton*, *mutton*, &c. Also in *coroner* (crownier) *chariot* (charrit.)

Q. *When is o founded like i?*

A. In *women* (wimen) *flaggon* (flaggin.)

Q. *Where is u writ, and not founded?*

A. In *build, guild, guilt, guide, guile, conduit, circuit,* and *disguise*.

Q. When is *u* sounded long?

A. Not only when *e* follows at the end, but also when *i* follows in the middle of the word; as in *bruise, fruit, juice, recruit, suit*.

Q. Is not the vowel *u* sometimes sounded, when another vowel is writ?

A. Yes, frequently.

Q. When?

A. When words of one or more syllables end with *ar, er, or or*; as in *scholar, vulgar, softer, anchor*; so *yr* in *satur, tyr*, and *ir* in *birth, bird, first, fir, mirth, sbirt, stir, third, thirst, virgin*, and *whirl*; in all which they are sounded almost like *u*; thus, *scholur, vulgur, softur, anchor, satur, burth, &c.*

Some Observations about the Sound of Diphthongs and Triphthongs.

Q. WHAT is a diphthong?

A. A diphthong, or double vowel, is the meeting of two vowels in the same syllable.

Q. How many sorts of diphthongs, or double vowels, are there?

A. Two, proper and improper.

Q. What do you mean by a proper diphthong?

A. A proper diphthong is where both the vowels are sounded; as *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *house*.

Q. Which are the proper diphthongs?

A. The proper diphthongs are *ai, ay, au, aw, ei, ey, oi, oy, oo, ou, and ow*.

Q. What is generally the sound of *ai* and *ay*?

A. Like a long; as in *fair, air, pair, hair, stay, delay*.

Q. Is *ai* always so pronounced?

A. No. The *a* is sometimes lost; as in *Calais* (*Callis*) *mountain* (*mounten*) *villain* (*villin*) &c.

Q. *What is the sound of au and aw?*

A. Like a broad; as in *laud, fraud, law.*

Q. *But is the u never lost in pronouncing?*

A. The *u* is lost in these two words, *aunt (ant) gauge (gage).*

Q. *What is the sound of ei and ey?*

A. Their common sound is the open *a*, as in *veil, convey.*

Q. *But are they always so sounded?*

A. They often sound like *e* long; as in *either, key.*

Q. *Have you no other exception?*

A. *Ei* is sounded like *a* slender in *neighbour (nabor) heir (are.)*

Q. *Is ei always a diphthong in English words?*

A. It is no diphthong in words compounded with *re*; as *reiterate, reimburse.* Nor yet in words derived from the Greek and Latin; as *deism, deity, atheist, polytheism.*

Q. *What is the sound of oi and oy?*

A. Both the vowels are fully pronounced; as in *oil, oyster, boy, cdy, toy.*

Q. *Is oi always a diphthong?*

A. *Oi* is no diphthong: 1. In words compounded with *co*; as *coincide, coition.* 2. In words ending in *ing*; as *doing, going.*

Q. *What is the proper sound of oo?*

A. *Oo* has its proper sound expressed in *fool, cool, soon, moon.*

Q. *Is it always thus sounded?*

A. It sounds as *u* short in *blood, food, &c.* and like *o* long in *door, floor.*

Q. *Is oo always a diphthong?*

A. *Oo* makes no diphthong in words derived from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as *Boos, Coos, cooperate.*

Q. *What is the sound of ou and ow?*

A. Both the vowels are fully pronounced; as in *house, mouse, cow, now.*

Q. *Are they always so sounded?*

A. No: 1. *Ou* is pronounced as *u* short in *touch, trouble, couple, scourge, rough, tough.* 2. As the proper

found of *oo*, in *could*, *would*, *shoul*d. 3. *U* and *w* are often lost; as in *soul*, *four*, *crow*, *know*. 4. Some few words have *ow* differently sounded for the better distinction of the sense; as in *bow*, to bend, and *bowl*, to play with, both vowels are pronounced; but in *bow*, to shoot with, and *bowl*, or vessel, *w* is silent. *

Q. *What is an improper diphthong?*

A. An improper diphthong is where the sound of but one of the two vowels is heard; as *e* in *people*, &c.

Q. *Which are the improper diphthongs?*

A. The thirteen following, viz. *aa*, *ae*, *ea*, *ee*, *eo*, *eu*, *ew*, *ie*, *oa*, *oe*, *ue*, *ui*.

Q. *How is the improper diphthong aa sounded?*

A. 1. Like *a* long in *Aaron*, *Baalim*. 2. Like *a* short in *Isaac*, *Canaan*.

Q. *How is ae sounded?*

A. Like *e* long; 'tis to be found only in *Latin* or *Greek* words, as *Aeneas*, *Aetna*, *Aegypt*, but even in some of these *E* alone is more commonly used; thus *Etna*, *Egypt*.

Q. *What various pronunciations has ea?*

A. *Ea* is sometimes sounded short, but generally as *e* long, or *ee*, and sometimes as *a* short.

Q. *Where is ea sounded as e short?*

A. In *bread*, *breadth*, *dead*, *dread*, (a large collection of which see in the table of words, wherein diphthongs are sounded short, in the first part of this book.)

Q. *Where is ea sounded as e long?*

A. In *beam*, *deal*, *retreat*.

Q. *Where is ea sounded as a short?*

A. In *heart*, *hearth*, *hearken*.

Q. *Is ea always used as a diphthong?*

A. *Ea* is no diphthong in the words *vengeance*, *miscreant*, nor in words derived from the *Hebrew*; as *Gibe*a, *Kirjath-Jearim*, or *Greek*; as *Cesarea*, *ocean*, *theatre*, or

* Note, That any diphthong has an improper sound, when one of its vowels is lost in pronouncing.

Latin, as *beatitude*, *nausate*, *creator*; except in *creature*; nor in words compounded with *pre*; as *preamble*, *preadamite*.

Q. *What is the sound of ee?*

A. *Ee* has its proper sound expressed in *see*, *tree*, *need*, *creed*.

Q. *Is ee a diphthong always?*

A. It is no diphthong in *Hebrew* words; as *Beersheba*; nor in words compounded with *re* or *pre*; as *reenter*, *reestablish*, *preeminence*.

Q. *What is the sound of eo?*

A. Like *e* short in *jeopardy*, *leopard*, like *e* long in *people*, *feodatory*, and like *o* short in *George*, *geography*.

Q. *What is the sound of eu and ew?*

A. 1. Like *u* long; as in *feud*, *few*, *jewel*. 2. Like *o* long in *shew*, *Shrewsbury*.

Q. *Is eu always a diphthong?*

A. It is no diphthong in *Zacheus*, *Bartimeus*, and such like.

Q. *What is the sound of ie?*

A. 1. Like *e* long; as in *chief*, *belief*. 2. Like *e* short; as in *fierce*, *pierce*.

Q. *Is ie always used as a diphthong?*

A. *Ie* is no diphthong in words derived from the *Hebrew* or *Latin*: as *Abiezer*, *Eliezer*, *science*, *society*, *piety*, *orient*, *transient*. Nor in words ending in *ed*, *er*, and *eth*; as *died*, *cried*, *carrier*, *clothier*, *applieth*, *denieth*.

Q. *What is the sound of oa?*

A. Like *o* long, in *boat*, *coat*, *float*.

Q. *Is oa always a diphthong?*

A. *Oa* is no diphthong in any *Hebrew* words; as *Zoan*, *Zoar*, *Gilboah*. Nor in words compounded with *co*; as *coadjutor*, *coalition*, *coagulate*.

Q. *What is the sound of oe?*

A. 1. Like *e* long in *oeconomy*. 2. Like *o* long in *foe*, *flee*, *woe*.

Q. *How is ue pronounced?*

A. Like *e* short in *guess*, *guest*; and like *u* long in *accruc*, *enfue*.

Q. Is *ue* always a diphthong?

A. It is no diphthong in these words, *cruel, duel, fuel, fuet*.

Q. What various pronunciations has *ui*?

A. 1. Like *i* short in *biscuit, build*. 2. Like *i* long in *guide, beguile, disguise*. 3. Like *u* long in *bruise, cruise, juice, fruit, suit*.

Q. Is *ui* always a diphthong?

A. It is no diphthong in *Jesuit, genuine, fruition, ambiguity, puissant*, and in many words derived from other languages.

Q. What is a triphthong?

A. A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in the same syllable.

Q. How many triphthongs are used in English?

A. Seven, and these mostly from the French, viz. *eau, ieu, iew, uai, uea, uee, eye*.

Q. How is *eau* sounded?

A. Like *u* long in *beauty*, but like *o* in *beau* and *beaux*.

Q. How are *ieu, iew*, pronounced?

A. Like *u* long; as *lieu, view*.

Q. How is *uai* sounded?

A. As *ay*, as in *quail*.

Q. How are *uea* and *uee* sounded?

A. Like *e* long, as in *quean, queen*.

Q. How is *eye* sounded?

A. Like the pronoun *I*, as *eye*.

Of Consonants writ, and not sounded.

Q. WHERE is *b* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *crumb, debt, debtor, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, plumb, subtle, thumb*.

Q. In what words does *b* lose its sound, and serves only to lengthen the syllable?

A. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the foregoing vowel in

climb (clime) *comb* (come) *tomb* (tome) *womb* (wome)
coxcomb (coxcome.)

Q. Where is *c* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *back*, *neck*, *lick*, *pluck*, *quick*, *verdiēt* (verdit) *indictment* (inditement) *viētuals* (vittels) *viētually* (vitler) *perfect* (perfit) *perfectness* (perfitness) but it is sounded in *perfection*, *perfective*.

Q. Where is *ch* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *drachm* (dram) *schism* (fizm.)

Q. Where is *d* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *diamond* (dimon) *ribband* (ribbon) *Wednesday* (Wenſday.)

Q. Is the sound of *f* ever changed?

A. It is changed from its ordinary sound into that of an *v*, in the word *of*; as the *king of* (ov) *Great Britain*; which change is to distinguish it from *off* (at a distance;) as *to keep off*, *to stand off*, *to carry off* (as if written *oph*.)

Q. Where is *g* writ, and not sounded?

A. *G* is silent before *m* or *n* in the same syllable; as *arraign* (arrain) *deign* (dein) *gnat* (nat) *phlegm* (fleme) *reign* (rein) *sign* (fine) *signior* (senior) *sovereign* (love-rein.)

Q. How is *gh* sounded in the beginning of words?

A. Like *g* hard, tho' it be very rarely uted as *ghittar*, *ghost*.

Q. But how is *gh* sounded in *cough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *tough*, *trough*, and *enough*?

A. Like *f*.

Q. Is not *gh* sometimes sounded like *ro*?

A. Yes; as *Edinburgh* (Edinburro) *Frazersburgh* (Frazerburro.)

Q. Where is *gh* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *light*, *fight*, *might*, *sight*, *high*, *inveigh*.

Q. What is the use of *gh* in these words?

A. To draw the syllable long, as if *e* had been at the end of the word: thus *mite* and *might* have the same sound.

Q. Where is *h* written, and not sounded?

A. 1. At the end of a word, unless *t* or *c* goes immediately before it; as *Jehovah*, *Jeremiah*. 2. In these words, *herb*, *heir*, *honest*, *honour*, *humble*, *asthma*, *John*, *Thames*, *Thomas*. 3. When it follows *r*; as *rheum*, *Rbenish*, *rhetoric*, *Rhine*.

Q Where is *l* sounded like *r*?

A. In the word *colonel* (*curnel*.)

Q Where is *l* writ, and not sounded?

A. In these words, *almond*, (*aumon*) *calf* (*cafe*) *chaldron* (*chaudron*) *chalk* (*chauk*) *folk* (*foke*) *half* (*hafe*) *psalm* (*saam*) *Salmon* (*sammon*) *stalk* (*stauk*) *talk* (*tauk*) *walk* (*wauk*.) Also in some proper names of places; as *Alnwick* (*Annick*) *Bristol* (*Bristoe*) *Holburn* (*Hoburn*) *Lincoln* (*Lincon*.)

Q Where is *n* writ, and not sounded?

A. 1. In *kiln*. 2. In *autumn*, *column*, *condemn*, *contemn*, *damn*, *hymn*, *limn*, *solemn*, and in other words where *n* ends, and *m* goes before it.

Q Where is *p* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *psalm*, *psalmist*, *psalter*, *receipt*; or between *m* and *t*; as *tempt*, *attempt*, *exempt*, *symptom*.

Q How is *qu* sounded in *banquet*, *conquer*, *liquor*, *masquerade*, *pique*, *risque*, and in other words derived from the French?

A. Like *k*, the *ue* being seemingly lost.

Q Where is *r* writ, and not sounded?

A. In *Worcester*, *worsted*.

Q Where is *s* written, and not sounded?

A. In *Carlisle*, *isle*, *island*, *viscount*.

Q Where is *w* written, and not sounded?

A. 1. In these words, *answer*, *sword*, *swooning*, *whore*. 2. When *r* follows it; as *wrap*, *wrath*, *wreath*, *wreck*, *wretch*, *wrist*, *write*, *wroth*, *wry*, *awry*.

Q Why are *so* many writ, and not sounded?

A. For the sake either of beauty, custom, or derivation.

Of dividing Words into Syllables.

Q. IF two consonants of the same kind come together in a word, how must they be divided?

A. The former to the first syllable, and the latter to the syllable following; as *com-mune*, *bet-ter*, *sel-ler*, *can-not*.

Q. When two vowels come together, both being fully pronounced in distinct sounds, how must they be divided?

A. One to the first, and the other to the syllable following; as *ru in*, *No-ah*, even though the same vowels are diphthongs, and make but one syllable in some other words; as *guilty*, *boat*.

Q. If there be one, two, three, or more consonants betwixt two vowels, how must they be divided?

A. When several consonants come together of different kinds, they must be divided according to each syllable's distinct sound; as *per-suade*, *con-clude*, *in-sip-id*, *de-mon-strate*.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. All derivative and compound words, must, in dividing the syllables, keep their own proper letters; as *speak*, and the termination *ing* by itself; as *thus*, *speaking*, *speaking*, *through-out*, *dis-please*.

Q. What is a derivative word?

A. It is a *primitive* word, with a syllable added to it; as *grant-ed*, *spoil-ed*, *speak ing*, *talk eth*.

Q. What is a primitive word?

A. That which is derived from no other word in our language.

Q. What is a compound word?

A. A *compound* is either made up of two distinct words, as *there-in*, *thank-ful*; or of the *primitive* word, and a syllable going before it, which is called a *preposition*; as *en*, *un*, *dis*, *re*, &c. from whence arise these words, *enable*, *un-fit*, *dis-ease*, *re-gain*.

Q. What is a monosyllable?

A. A word of one syllable; as *book*, *school*.

Q. What is a dissyllable?

A. A word of two syllables; as *Scotland, Stirling.*

Q. What is a trissyllable?

A. A word of three syllables; as *according.*

Q. What is a polysyllable?

A. A word of many syllables, or a word of any number of syllables above three; as *obedience, unprofitable, familiarity, valetudinarian.*

Of the several Stops and Points.

Q. HOW many sorts of marks or points are used in writing or printing?

A. The marks or points used in writing or printing may be distinguished into three sorts; and are called *stops of the voice; notes of affection; and marks in reading.*

Q. What is the use of the first sort of marks or points?

A. The first sort of marks, or the marks for the stops of the voice, shew us where to make a pause or rest; as the four following, viz. the comma mark'd thus (,) the semicolon thus (;) the colon thus (:) the period thus (.)

Q. When is the comma used?

A. At the end of the shortest dependent sentences; and, when we read, directs us to stop, while we can moderately reckon one; as, *perils, and misfortunes, and want, and pain, and injury, are more or less the certain lot of every man that cometh into the world.*

Q. What is the use of the semicolon?

A. The semicolon divides the bigger parts of a sentence, and directs to rest, or pause, while we can count two. *As the whirlwind in its fury teareth up trees, and deformeth the face of nature; or as an earthquake in its convulsions overturneth whole cities; so the rage of an angry man throweth mischief around him.*

Q. What is the use of the colon?

A. The colon divides between two or more sentences belonging to the same sense, and having any connection

with each other; and requires us to rest the voice while we can count *three*; as, *All men should avoid speaking rashly: for such as are guilty of doing so, often offend.*

Q. *What is the use of the period?*

A. The *period*, or full stop, shews that the sentence is finished, and requires to rest while we may count *four*; as, *Let us always rejoice. Let us ever be thankful.*

Q. *What is the second sort of marks or points?*

A. The second sort of *marks*, or the *notes of affection*, are the two following: 1st, *Interrogation* thus (?) which is used in asking a question; as, *Who is like unto the Lord in glory? Who in power shall contend with the Almighty?* 2dly, *Exclamation* thus (!) *O! think not, bold man! because thy punishment is delayed, that the arm of the Lord is weakened; neither flatter thyself with hopes that he winketh at thy doings.*

Q. *What other notes or marks occur in reading?*

A. These eighteen following:

1 Accent	(')	10 Obelisk	(†)
2 Apostrophe	(')	11 Paragraph	(¶)
3 Asterism	(*)	12 Crotchets	[]
4 Breve	(˘)	13 Parenthesis	()
5 Caret	(^)	14 Quotation	(")
6 Circumflex	(^)	15 The end of a quotation	(")
7 Dieresis	(¨)	16 Section	(§)
8 Hyphen	(-)	17 Ellipsis	(—)
9 Index	(⤵)	18 Brace	({ })

Q. *What is the use of the mark of the accent?*

A. When placed over a vowel, it denotes that the stress of the voice in pronouncing is to be laid upon that syllable.

Q. *What is the use of the apostrophe?*

A. The *apostrophe* is set over a word, and denotes that some letter is wanting; as *lov'd* instead of *loved*; *tho'* instead of *though*; *'tis* instead of *it is*.

Q. *When is the asterism or star used?*

A. When somewhat is writ marginally, or at the foot of the page, to explain what is necessary in any discourse.

Several of them set together thus * * * * signify that there is something wanting, defective or immodest in that passage of the author.

Q. *When is the breve used?*

A. Over a vowel, and denotes that the syllable is founded quick, or short; as, hăt, hĕr, nôt.

Q. *What is the use of the caret?*

A. A *caret* is set under the line when some word hath been left out; which is commonly written above the line, and should be read in the place where the *caret* stands; as
^{too} *diligence*

nothing is hard for to conquer—but this is only used

when a mistake is made in writing, and is called *Interlining*.

Q. *What is the use of the dieresis?*

A. The *dieresis*, which is noted by two full points at the top of the latter of two vowels, which would otherwise make a diphthong, serves to divide them into two several syllables; as *Menelaüs*.

Q. *What is the use of the hyphen?*

A. The *hyphen* joins two words together, which make a compound, as *church-man*, *to-morrow*; or if a word is not finished at the end of a line, thus *re-* shews that that syllable must be joined to the other, or others, that begin the next line, as *ward*, *reward*, or *member*, *remember*.

Q. *What is the use of the index?*

A. The *index*, which is the figure of a hand, points to something that ought to be particularly remarked or taken notice of.

Q. *When is the obelisk used?*

A. The *obelisk*, as well as the *asterism*, is used to direct to some note or remark in the margin, or at the foot of the page: and this is also done by parallel lines; as (||); sometimes by a double *obelisk*, as (‡); and at other times, by letters or figures included within a *parenthesis*, thus (a) or (°) (1).

Q. *When is the paragraph used?*

A. Chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the beginning of a new Subject.

Q. *When are the crotchets used?*

A. *Crotchets* or *brackets* are used to include a word or two which is mentioned in the sentence, as the matter or substance on which it treats; as, *that little word* [man] *makes a great noise in the world.*

Q. *When is the parenthesis used?*

A. The *parenthesis* is used to include something that is not absolutely necessary to the sense of the sentence, but introduced to explain or illustrate it; as, *I know that in me (that is, in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing.*

Q. *When is the quotation, and end of the quotation used?*

A. The *first*, which is two commas reversed, is used when any thing is quoted, or repeated, out of another author, both at the beginning of the quotation, and at the beginning of every line of it; the second, being a double apostrophe, is put after the last words or lines cited, to shew that they are finished; as *Socrates said of his enemies*, "They have taken away my life, but my soul they cannot hurt."

Q. *What is the use of the section?*

A. A *section* is for the same use in other books, as a paragraph in the Bible; and is made to divide chapters of books into parts.

Q. *When is the ellipsis used?*

A. The *ellipsis*, or black line, is used when part of the word is left out; as *K—g G—ge* for *King George*; or when part of a sentence is wanting; as, *but his delight is in the law of the Lord; and in—* Psalm i. 2.

Q. *When is the brace used?*

A. The *brace* is used to join several words or sentences together, particularly in poetry; as,

*The real wants of nature are but few,
Look not on honours then with envious view,
Superfluous things with mod'rate heart pursue.*

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A TABLE of the most common ABBREVIATIONS,
with their Explications.

A. or An. for Answer	Seal
A. B. or B. A. Batchelor of Arts	D. Dukedom, or Duke. d. pence
Acct. Account	Dr. Debtor, or Doctor.
Abp. Archbishop	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
A. D. <i>Anno Domini</i> , or In the year of our Lord	Dec. or 10ber. December
Agt. Against	Deut. Deuteronomy
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	Do. Ditto, the same
Amt. Amongst	12mo. <i>Duodecim</i> . Twelves, or a sheet divided into twelve parts
Ana. Of each a like quan- tity	E. Earl, or Evangelist
A. R. <i>Anna Regina</i> . Ann, the Queen; <i>Anno Regni</i> , In the year of the reign.	E. g. or ex. gr. <i>exempli gratia</i> , or for example
Aug. August	Eph. Ephesians
Bart. Baronet	Esq. Esquire
B. D. Batchelor of Divi- nity	Ex. Exodus
Bp. Bishop	Feb. February
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary	Fol. <i>Folio</i> . a book of the largest size, or a whole sheet
Br. Brother	F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
Capt. Captain	Gal. Galatians
Cent. <i>Centum</i> . An hundred	Gen. Genesis
Chap. Chapter	Geo. George
Chron. Chronicles	G. R. <i>Georgius Rex</i> , George, the King
Col. Colonel, or Colossians	Heb. Hebrews
Cor. Corinthians	Hhd Hoghead
C. S. <i>Custos Sigilli</i> , Keeper of the Seal	Honble. Honourable
C. P. S. <i>Custos Privati Si- gilli</i> , Keeper of the Privy	Id. <i>Idem</i> , the same
	i. e. <i>id est</i> , that is
	J. H. S. <i>Jesus Hominum</i>

Salvator, Jesus the Saviour of men.	N. B. <i>Nota Bene</i> , Mark well
J. N. R. J. Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews	Nic. Nicodemus
Jas. James	Nov. or gber, November
Jan. January	N. S. New Stile
J. D. Juris Doctor, Doctor of the Law	Num. Number, or Numbers
Joh. or Jno. John	Obt. Obedient
Jud. Judges	8vo. Octavo, having Eight leaves to a sheet
Jul. July	Ø. S. Old Stile
Jun. June	Oz. Ounce
K. King, or Kings	P. a Pugil, or Half a Handful
Km. Kingdom	Pag. <i>Pagina</i> , a Side, or Page
Kt. or Knt. Knight	Pent. Pentecost
L. <i>Libra</i> , a Pound Sterling	Pet. Peter, Petrarch
Lam. Lamentations	<i>Per Cent.</i> by the Hundred
lb. a Pound Weight	Phil. Philippians, or Philip
lib. <i>liber.</i> a book	Philom. Philomathes, a Lover of Learning.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice	P. S. Postscript
Lev. Leviticus	Pwt. Penny weight
Lieut. or Lt. Lieutenant	Q. Queen, or Question
L. L. D. <i>Legum Doctor</i> , Doctor of the Laws	q. <i>quadrans</i> , a Farthing
M. <i>Manipulus</i> , a Handful	Q. d. <i>quasi dicat</i> , as if he should say
Mar. March, or Mark	4to. Quarto, a Quarter of a Sheet
Mat. Matthew	R. Recipe, Take thou
Math. Mathematics	Rev. Revelation
M. D. <i>Medicinae Doctor</i> , Doctor of Physic	Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful
Mr. Master	Rt. Honble. Right Honourable
Mrs. Mistress	S. or St. Saint
MS. Manuscript	S. <i>Solidus</i> , a Shilling
MSS. Manuscripts	
N. Note, or North	
Nat. Nathanael	

S. Samuel, Sampson	Word of God
Sc. <i>Scilicet</i> , or <i>scire licet</i> , You may know	Viz <i>Videlicet</i> , or <i>videre</i> <i>licet</i> , You may see
Sep. or 7ber, September	V. g. <i>Verbi gratia</i> , Upon my Word
Serj. Serjeant	Will. or Wm William
Sr. Sir	Xn. Christian
S. S. <i>Semissis</i> , Half a pound	Xt. Christ
S. S. T. P. <i>Sacro Sanctae</i> <i>Theologiae Professor</i> , a Professor of Divinity	Xmas. Christmas
S. V. <i>Siste Viator</i> , Stand still Traveller	Ye, The
Thos. Thomas	Ym, Them
Thef. Theſſalonians	Yr. Their
V. <i>Vide</i> , See	Ys. This
V. D. M. <i>Verbi Dei Mi-</i> <i>nister</i> , Minister of the	Yu. Thou
	&. And
	&c. <i>Et cetera</i> , And the rest

A TABLE of NUMBERS and FIGURES.

NUMBERS are commonly expressed either by the following nine characters, which are called figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and the 0, which is a cypher; or by the following seven Roman capital letters, I. V. X. L. C. D. M. which are called *Numerals*.

Which Figures and Letters signify as follow;

1	One	I
2	Two	II
3	Three	III
4	Four	IV
5	Five	V
6	Six	VI
7	Seven	VII
8	Eight	VIII
9	Nine	IX
10	Ten	X

11	Eleven	XI
12	Twelve	XII
13	Thirteen	XIII
14	Fourteen	XIV
15	Fifteen	XV
16	Sixteen	XVI
17	Seventeen	XVII
18	Eighteen	XVIII
19	Nineteen	XIX
20	Twenty	XX
30	Thirty	XXX
40	Forty	XL
50	Fifty	L
60	Sixty	LX
70	Seventy	LXX
80	Eighty	LXXX
90	Ninety	XC
100	One Hundred	C
200	Two Hundred	CC
300	Three Hundred	CCC
400	Four Hundred	CCCC, or CD
500	Five Hundred	ID, or D
600	Six Hundred	DC, or IDC
700	Seven Hundred	DCC, or IDCC
800	Eight Hundred	DCCC, or IDCCC
900	Nine Hundred	DCCCC, or IDCCCC
1000	One Thousand	M, or CI
1769	{ One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine }	{ M,DCC,LXIX }
1770	{ One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy }	{ M,DCC,LXX }

N. B. A less numeral letter set before a greater, takes away from the greater, so many as the lesser stands for; but being set after the greater, adds so many to it as the lesser stands for.—For example, V. stands for five alone; but add I to it, thus, IV. and it stands for four, and put I on the other side, thus, VI. and it stands for six. So

X alone stands for ten, but add I to it, thus, IX. and it stands for nine, and put one to it on the other side, thus, XI. and it becomes eleven. So L stands for fifty, but add X to it, thus, XL. and it stands for forty, because X takes away ten from the fifty; but put the X on the other side, thus, LX. and it is sixty. So C stands for one hundred, but add X to it, thus, XC. and it is but ninety; again, put the X on the other side, thus, CX. and it is one hundred and ten. So in all other cases.



DIRECTIONS concerning the CAPITALS,
or GREAT LETTERS, in WRITING.

THE use of *Capitals*, or *Great Letters*, is to begin every name of the Supreme Being, as *God, Lord, Almighty, Father, Son, &c.* All proper names of men and things, titles of distinction; as *King, Duke, Knight, &c.* must also begin with a capital. So ought every book, chapter, verse, paragraph, and sentence after a period. A saying or quotation from an author should begin with a capital, even though not after a full stop; as ought every line in a poem. I and O, when they stand single, must always be capitals. Any words, particularly names or substantives, may begin with a capital; but it is not commendable.

Capitals are likewise often used for ornament, as in the title of books; and also to express numbers and abbreviations.



DIRECTIONS for READING.

IN order to read well, you must learn, 1st, To pronounce single words properly; which can only be attained by a perfect knowledge of the sound of the *letters, diphthongs, and triphthongs*; when you have done this, it

will be an easy task to join the syllables together, in reading longer and harder words.

2dly, If you are not sure of knowing a word at first sight, do not guess at it, lest you contract a bad habit of miscalling words; but spell it to yourself, and divide it into syllables, before you pronounce it loud.

3dly, Make no stops between words where there are none; neither make any *hems* or *ha's*; but let the tone and sound of the voice be the same as in speaking.

4thly, Be careful not to hurry yourself by reading *too fast*, lest you *flutter* yourself, and learn to *stammer*; for it is not to say, *a person reads well, because he reads fast, and makes no mistakes in miscalling his words*; no; to read *well*, is to read *slow*, and *distinctly*; by which *method* those you *read* to, will understand the *subject* you *read* on much better; and *yourself* will receive great *benefit* in the *remembrance* of it.

5thly, When a scholar is reading in school to the teacher, it is not necessary to read so loud, as to disturb those that are rehearsing their lessons to themselves, (notwithstanding the common custom in schools, to suffer all the scholars to rehearse their lessons loud; whereby they confound each other, and cannot possibly attend to what they read themselves; especially such as have a lesson to learn by heart, or to say without book) but in a moderate *key* or *loudness* of voice; but, when you are reading to *company*, either to *inform* or *divert* them, read just so loud, that all may hear you; and let your voice be such as may give a distinct and clear sound to every syllable.

The beauty in reading consists chiefly in two things: *First*, In being affected with what we read; (which will also affect the *hearers*, provided we give it a *natural* and *proper* tone of voice) which, if we are, Then, *Secondly*, What we *read* will appear as it ought, *viz.* as *natural speaking*, or as if it was our own *thoughts* or *sentiments*.

6thly, Before you begin to read upon any subject, be sure to fix the first three or four words in your memory; and do not speak that *very* word your eye is fixt on, but carry your eye still on as you read: but be careful of

your *stops* and *pauses*, according as they are pointed: which will not only make your *reading* more acceptable to your *hearers*, but also will make you able to read much longer.

7thly, As a proper accent must be placed on the proper syllable, so likewise a proper strength of voice must be given to such words in the sentence, where the *meaning*, *force*, and *beauty* of it may best appear. This is called the *emphasis*; of which more hereafter.

8thly, Every *discourse* is to be uttered according to the nature of the subject, and the *voice* is to be managed so as to humour the sense by *tones* proper thereto: thus, if a thing be merely *narrative*, and not affecting, it is to be spoken in a plain manner, with very little change of sounds, as being addressed to the understanding, and not to the will: if it be *argumentative*, it requires more *warmth* and *earnestness*; if *pathetic*, most of all. Things *natural* are to be pronounced with an *even*, *distinct* voice: *good actions* with lofty and magnificent tones of admiration: *wicked actions*, with those of detestation; *fortunate events* of life, with a *brisk* air: *unfortunate ones*, with a *sad* or *mournful* one.

9thly, The several *passions* require much *variety*: *love* is to be expressed with a *soft* and *charming* voice; *hatred* with a *sharp*, *sullen*, and *severe* one; *joy* is to be *full*, *flowing*, and *brisk*; *grief* to be *dull*, *languishing*, and *moaning*; *fear* with *trembling* and *faltering*.

It is therefore highly necessary, that all *teachers* should once or twice a week, appoint their best *scholars* to read, in open school, some *oration*, or affectionate *speeches* or *sentences*; and to be careful in correcting them, when they read *improperly*.

DIRECTIONS concerning the EMPHASIS.

1st, THE *Emphasis* is a stronger and more vehement sound than ordinary given to a word.

When we would have a word taken particular notice of, we pronounce it with an *emphasis*. As we say, *He has done it*, laying the *emphasis* upon *has*, when we would express the certainty of the action; but when we would notify the *doer* more particularly, we lay the *emphasis* upon *he*, saying, *He has done it* (i. e. *He himself, not any other*.)

2^{dly}, Two words set in opposition to each other, must both be pronounced with an *emphasis*. Examples, *Though he* (i. e. *Jesus Christ*) *was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich.*

If they have persecuted me, they will also persecute you; if they have kept my saying, they will keep yours also, John xv. 20. *Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them,* Matth. vii. 12. *If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses,* Matth. vi. 14, 15.

The *emphasis* is most observable in such monosyllables as are otherwise pronounced short, like to syllables without an accent in words, such as are most pronouns, the verb *am*, and other signs of moods and tenses.

3^{dly}, Pronouns are also to be pronounced with an *emphasis*, when there is a kind of opposition or distinction implied (though the other opposite term be not expressed;) as when they are put to signify persons and things in a particular or especial manner, eminently above others, exclusively of others, or as well as others. As, *Vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompence, saith the Lord*, (i. e. *unto me, and not to any other*) Heb. x. 30. *Unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given*, (i. e. *Us Jews, not any other people,*) Is. ix. 6.

CONSECTARIES.

1. PRONOUNS are commonly pronounced with an *emphasis*, when they have a relative depending upon them, either expressed or implied. As, *Blessed is he that considereth the poor*, Psal. xli. 1. *Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink*, Hab. ii. 15. *But let us, who are of the day be sober*, 1 Thess. v. 8.

Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, (i. e. which stand on his right hand,) Matth. xxv. 34.

2. *Them* is pronounced *emphatically*, when it may be changed into *those*; as, *whether of them twain did the will of his Father?* Matth. xxi. 31.

Note, The pronouns, *me, thee, him, her, it, us, you, them*, in the second case, when they do not require an *emphasis*, are usually pronounced as short as may be, and fall under the accent of the word foregoing, if it be a monosyllable, or capable of an accent on the last syllable. As, *Hear us, when we call upon thee*.

3. Likewise the verb *am*, and other signs of verbs; as, *I am well, Thou art well, &c. I have done, Thou hadst heard, He shall know, We may see, &c.* And also, *I, thou, he, she, it, we, you, they*, in the first case; as, *When I see, Hast thou done? Will he come?*

4. When the words opposed to each other differ but in part, the *emphasis* must be laid on that part which makes the difference. As, *There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust*, Acts xxiv. 15. *Thy circumcision is made uncircumcision*, Rom. ii. 25.

In this case the *emphasis* often over-rules, and drowns the ordinary accent. As, *Just and unjust; righteous and unrighteous; possible and impossible; not unjust, unrighteous, impossible*, as they are accented at other times.

5. Interrogative particles are always pronounced *emphatically*, and commonly in a sharper tone than ordinary; as, *Who is there? What is the matter?*

Note, Interrogative particles are, who, whose, whom, which, what, how, why, wherefore, when, whence, where, wherein, wherewith, whereby, whereunto, and the like.

Hence we see how useful the proper placing of the *emphasis* is to right reading. Farther concerning the *emphasis*, observe the four following directions.

1st, That you carefully avoid an uniformity of voice: i. e. not to pronounce every word with the same tone of voice.

2^{dly}, Neither must you vary the tone of your voice so often as to imitate singing; nor multiply the accents.

3^{dly}, Have a great care, that you do not lay a stress, or *emphasis*, on words where there ought to be none. Many people have got this unhappy custom; and place a strong sound on words, not so much according to their sense, as according to the length of the sentence, and the capacity of their breath to hold out in reading, or pronouncing it.

4^{thly}, And Lastly, Take particular care not to omit the accent or *emphasis* where it ought to be placed; for if you do, the sentence loses all its force and beauty, and often conceals the sense and meaning of it from the hearers.

DIVINE SONGS.

SONG I. CANTABRO

A general Song of Praise to God.

I.

HOW glorious is our heav'nly King,
Who reigns above the sky;
How shall a child presume to sing
His dreadful Majesty?

II.

How great his power is, none can tell,
Nor think how large his grace;
Not men below, nor fairs that dwell
On high before his face.

III.

Not angels that stand round the Lord,
Can search his secret will;
But they perform his heav'nly word,
And sing his praises still.

IV.

Then let me join this holy train,
And my first off'rings bring:
Th' eternal God will not disdain
To hear an infant sing.

V.

My heart resolves, my tongue obeys,
And angels shall rejoice,
To hear their mighty Maker's praise
Sound from a feeble voice.

S O N G II.

Praise for Birth and Education in a Christian land.

I.

GREAT GOD, to thee my voice I raise,
 To thee my youngest years belong :
 I would begin my life with praise,
 Till growing years improve the song.

II.

'Tis to thy sovereign grace I owe,
 That I was born on British ground,
 Where streams of heavenly mercy flow,
 And words of sweet salvation sound.

III.

I would not change my native land,
 For rich Peru, with all her gold :
 A nobler prize lies in my hand,
 Than East or Western Indies hold.

IV.

How do I pity those that dwell,
 Where ignorance and darkness reigns !
 They know no heav'n, they fear no hell,
 Those endless joys, those endless pains.

V.

Thy glorious promises, O Lord,
 Kindle my hope and my desire ;
 While all the preachers of thy word
 Warn me to 'scape eternal fire.

VI.

Thy praise shall still employ my breath,
 Since thou hast mark'd my way to heaven ;
 Nor will I run the road to death,
 And waste the blessings thou hast given.

S O N G III.

The Excellency of the Bible.

I.

GREAT GOD, with wonder and with praise,
On all thy works I look;
But still thy wisdom, pow'r and grace,
Shine brighter in thy book.

II.

The stars, that in their courses roll,
Have much instruction given;
But thy good word informs my soul,
How I may climb to heav'n.

III.

The fields provide me food, and shew
The goodness of the Lord;
But fruits of life and glory grow,
In thy most holy word.

IV.

Here are my choicest treasures hid,
Here my best comfort lies,
Here my desires are satisfy'd,
And hence my hopes arise.

V.

Lord, make me understand thy law,
Shew what my faults have been;
And from thy gospel let me draw
Pardon for all my sin.

VI.

Here would I learn how Christ has dy'd,
To save my soul from hell:
Not all the books on earth beside
Such heav'nly wonders tell,

VII.

Then let me love my Bible more,
And take a fresh delight,

By day to read these wonders o'er,
And meditate by night.

S O N G I V.

Praise to God for learning to read.

I.

THE praises of my tongue,
I offer to the Lord,
That I was taught, and learnt so young,
To read his holy word.

II.

That I am brought to know,
The danger I was in,
By nature, and by practice too,
A wretched slave to sin.

III.

That I am led to see,
I can do nothing well;
And whither shall a sinner flee,
To save himself from hell?

IV.

Dear Lord, this book of thine,
Informs me where to go,
For grace to pardon all my sins,
And make me holy too.

V.

Here I can read, and learn
How Christ, the Son of God,
Has undertook our great concern;
Our ransom cost his blood.

VI.

And now he reigns above,
He sends his Spirit down,
To shew the wonders of his love,
And make his gospel known.

O may his Spirit teach,
And make my heart receive
Those truths which all thy servants preach,
And all thy saints believe.

Then shall I praise the Lord,
In a more chearful strain,
That I was taught to read his word,
And have not learnt in vain.

S O N G V.

The Advantages of early Religion.

HAPPY'S the child, whose youngest years
Receive instructions well;
Who hates the sinner's path, and fears
The road that leads to hell.

When we devote our youth to God,
'Tis pleasing in his eyes;
A flower, when offer'd in the bud,
Is no vain sacrifice.

'Tis easier work if we begin
To fear the Lord betimes;
While sinners, that grow old in sin,
Are harden'd in their crimes.

'Twill save us from a thousand snares,
To mind religion young;
Grace will preserve our following years,
And make our virtue strong.

To thee, Almighty God, to thee,
Our childhood we resign:

'Twill please us to look back and see
That our whole lives were thine,
VI.

Let the sweet work of prayer and praise
Employ my youngest breath;
Thus I'm prepar'd for longer days,
Or fit for early death.

S O N G VI.

Examples of early Piety.

I.

WHAT blest'd examples do I find
Writ in the word of truth,
Of children that begin to mind
Religion in their youth.

II.

Jesus, who reigns above the sky,
And keeps the world in awe,
Was once a child as young as I,
And kept his Father's law.

III.

At twelve years old he talk'd with men,
(The Jews all wond'ring stand)
Yet he obey'd his mother then,
And came at her command.

IV.

Children a sweet Hosanna sung,
And blest their Saviour's name;
They gave him honour with their tongue,
While Scribes and Priests blaspheme.

V.

Samuel the child was wean'd and brought
To wait upon the Lord;
Young Timothy besides was taught
To know his holy word.

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VI.

Then why should I so long delay,
What others learn so soon?
I would not pass another day,
Without this work begun.

S O N G VII.

Against Quarrelling and Fighting.

LE T dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature too.

But, children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes.

III.

Let love thro' all your actions run,
And all your words be mild;
Live like the blessed virgin's Son,
That sweet and lovely child.

IV.

His soul was gentle as a lamb;
And as his stature grew,
He grew in favour both with man,
And God his Father too.

V.

Now, Lord of all, he reigns above,
And from his heavenly throne,
He sees what children dwell in love,
And marks them for his own.

S O N G VIII.

Against Scoffing and calling Names.

I.

OUR tongues were made to bless the Lord,
 And not speak ill of men;
 When others give a railing word,
 We must not rail again.

II.

Cross words, and angry names, require
 To be chastis'd at school;
 And he's in danger of hell-fire,
 That calls his brother fool.

III.

But lips that dare be so profane,
 To mock, and jeer, and scoff
 At holy things, or holy men,
 The Lord shall cut them off.

IV.

When children in their wanton play,
 Serv'd old Elisha so;
 And bid the prophet go his way,
 "Go up, thou bald head, go."

V.

God quickly stopt their wicked breath,
 And sent two raging bears,
 That tore them limb from limb to death,
 With blood, and groans, and tears.

VI.

Great God, how terrible art thou
 To sinners ne'er so young!
 Grant me thy grace, and teach me how
 To tame and rule my tongue,

S O N G . IX.

Obedience to Parents.

I.

LET children that would fear the Lord,
Hear what their teachers say;
With reverence meet their parents word,
And with delight obey.

II.

Have not you heard what dreadful plagues
Are threaten'd by the Lord,
To him that breaks his father's law,
Or mocks his mother's word.

III.

What heavy guilt upon him lies!
How cursed is his name!
The ravens will pick out his eyes,
And eagles eat the same.

IV.

But those that worship God, and give
Their parents honour due,
Here on this earth they long shall live,
And live hereafter too.

S E L E C T F A B L E S,

WITH THEIR

M O R A L S.

I. *Of the APE and the Fox.*

AN Ape of virtue and modesty was mightily concerned, and out of countenance, that, for want of a tail, she was forced to expose her breech to all the world. Observing that the Fox was overstor'd with tail, while she had none at all, she goes to the Fox, and represents her hard case, entreating, out of his great superfluity, to supply her wants. The Fox replies coldly and unconcern'd, that he had no more tail than was proper for him; and had rather it should sweep the ground, than be sever'd from him to supply the Ape.

The M O R A L.

In fortune's unequal distribution, some starve, while others surfeit. The rich, in general, refusing to bestow a part of their abundance for the relief of such as sink under distress and want; notwithstanding they are sensible that the Divine Being design'd (nay commands them) that the superfluities he has bestowed upon them should be employ'd in relieving the wants, and redressing the grievances, of the poor and distressed.

II. *A COUNTRY-MAN and JUPITER.*

A COUNTRY-MAN driving his waggon in a deep road, as fast it stuck fast in the mire: he thereupon threw him-

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self upon the ground, and implored the assistance of *Jupiter*; and all the gods: why, you lazy blockhead, says *Jupiter* to him, lash the horses, and set your shoulder tightly to the wheel, and then call to me again, and I'll give thee a lift.

The M O R A L.

Use honest endeavours, and God will prosper them. Prayers alone, without industry, seldom prove effectual: Every man ought to use his best endeavours, and do what he is able; and, under an humble dependence, leave the issue to the Divine Being. But we must not lie down in a ditch, and cry, God help us, and not strive to raise ourselves.

III. The LION grown weak with Age.

A LION, whose cruelty and fierceness, whilst his youth and vigour lasted, had created himself many enemies; but being grown weak with infirmities and old age, was punished for his barbarities.

The beasts severally fall upon him: the Boar wounds him with his tusks; the Bull gores him with his horns; even the sluggish Ass, thinking to wipe off his old stains of stupidity, folly, and laziness, insulted him with ill words and lusty kicks. At which the afflicted and helpless Lion sighing, said, "Those whom I have formerly injured, deservedly punish me; yet, methinks it is hard to be ill used in my distress and weakness by those who, whilst my health and strength lasted, did not dare to attempt it; and still more unkind, to be ill used by them to whom I shewed particular favours: but I was a fool to make myself so many enemies; and still more foolish, in making so bad a choice of my friends."

The M O R A L.

Be not insolent in prosperity, lest in adversity you be made to smart for it. Create (if possible to avoid it) no

enemies: but be very careful what friendship you contract: for false friends will wound you instead of serving you in time of need and distress.

IV. *The COLLIER and FULLER.*

A COLLIER very earnestly entreated a Fuller, that they might live both together in one house; but the Fuller would by no means consent to it, saying to the Collier, "You must excuse me: it would be very improper for us to live together under the same roof. No pleasure nor profit could accrue to me thereby; nor could I expect any thing but troubles and inconveniencies from it. Consider with yourself how very pretty it will be, when I have my goods delicately clean, for you to make them as black as your coals."

The M O R A L.

Never keep company, or associate yourself, with those whom nature, fortune, temper, and fate, render unequal to you, or improper for you: nor let the vicious habits of any person, or conversation, endanger the corruption of your virtue, by the secret and insensible contagion of too great or too frequent intimacy.

V. *The HUSBAND-MAN and his SONS.*

A COUNTRY-MAN that had liv'd (by his laborious and honest industry) creditably, tho' meanly in the world, perceiving that his life drew near to an end; desired his sons to follow his example, and be well skilled in husbandry; giving them his advice in the following manner:

"My sons, *said he*, I am now going the way of all flesh: all the wealth and treasure I have to leave between you at my decease, is hid in my vineyard; which I desire you will dig, and search diligently for:

"and when you have found it, divide it equally amongst you."

The father dying, and the funeral ceremonies being over, the sons, animated with the hopes of finding a great treasure, fell to digging and turning the whole vineyard over and over; yet found no treasure; but it being seasonably, and well digg'd, brought forth more abundantly, and very much enriched them, which was treasure sufficient.

The MORAL.

The mean estate of life, in which this husband-man lived, is much to be coveted; and the advice he gave his sons was his best legacy, and most to be desir'd. Certainly riches gained by honest endeavours, and continual industry, are the blessings of the Almighty; and to an honest and virtuous man, are as earpests of a far better inheritance than we can possibly enter into in this life.

VI. The LAMB and the WOLF.

AN innocent Lamb walking in company, and under the protection of a stout lusty Goat, chanced to be met by a ravenous and hungry Wolf.

The Wolf seemed to wonder, and with gentle and kind speeches, asked the Lamb, why it would leave its loving mother for the nauseous company of a nasty, rank, stinking He-Goat? and, with other flattering words, endeavour'd to persuade the Lamb to leave the Goat, and return home to its dame, who long'd to see it, and whose dugs were well'd with sweet milk ready for its sucking. The Wolf took all this pains, in hopes of separating the Lamb from its stout and vigorous guardian: but fate baffled the stratagem of the greedy and designing Wolf; the Lamb thus rejecting his advice; "My good mother," said the subtle Wolf, "committed me to the care and command of this kind friend; I shall therefore obey his command in keeping close to this my

"not hearken to him, who, no doubt, would devour me if I was alone, and separated from my honest friend and companion."

The MORAL.

Children, who are desirous, and expect that God should protect and bless them, must heartily and dutifully obey their parents, and follow the good precepts of their tutors, governors and guardians; in whose love, wisdom, and experience they are safe: but if they suffer themselves to be seduced, and run carelessly from under their care and government, it commonly ends in fatal disasters and ruin.

VII. The HUNTSMAN and the YOUNG HOUND.

EARLY in the morning the Huntsman sounds his horn, and calls together all his hounds; he uncouples them, and leads them into the field. They range the plain, the woods, and the fields, through bush and brier, with great industry, and profound silence. But Ringwood, a young pert, ignorant puppy, fond of hearing himself yelp, opens, without any reason, his babbling throat. The rest of the pack, who knew his ignorance, regarded not his note; but his vanity and folly made him still continue to perplex them with his noise. At last the huntsman, provoked at his persisting, corrected him with the discipline of the whip very handsomely; telling him at the same time, that if he had not suffered the forwardness of his tongue to betray the foolishness of his nose, his ignorance might have been concealed.

The MORAL.

You are taught, by this Fable, how much it behoves becomes young people to be silent in company. They should have listened to the opinion of the old, and have followed them, instead of opening him, and leading them to follow him. It is your busi-

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self to hear, that you may learn knowledge, and not by speaking betray your ignorance. But I would not have this silence extended so far, as to hinder you from modestly asking any question that may tend to your instruction or information; but only to prevent your talking at random upon subjects which you do not well understand. For it cannot be supposed that in very early youth you should understand many subjects so well, as to speak properly upon them.

VIII. The BULL and the DOG.

A DOG seeing a Bull grazing in a field, furiously assaults him without any provocation.

The Bull disliking such treatment, tosses the Dog over his head, saying, *Dare not to approach me once more, lest thy life pay for thy presumption.*

The Dog replies, *I fear not thy threats; I am not intimidated by thy pretended courage. I am bred to conquer or die.*

The Bull enraged, replies, *Then take thy fate; thy folly is thy ruin; thy breeding has undone thee; thy education causes thy destruction.* Thus saying, he immediately kill'd him.

The MORAL.

Education makes or mairs the man; youth well instructed can hardly err: but, if vice be suffered to take root, 'tis quite impossible to eradicate it.

Nothing has a more direct tendency to promote the honour of a nation, or the good of society, than the initiation of youth in virtue and knowledge.

This is laying a sure foundation for time to come; this is giving our children a portion they can never waste, and this is leaving them an inheritance that will outlive time, and vie with eternity.

On the other hand, the want of a good education is the source of all the evils mankind feel or fear.

An Introduction to

If virtuous principles are not carefully instilled in the tender minds of children, vice will naturally possess them; the consequence of which is ruin and destruction.

Therefore, if there be any regard for the glory of God, who first gave us a being, any desire to promote the welfare of society, or any concern for the spiritual or temporal happiness of our offspring, let a virtuous education of youth be our care, *That our sons may grow up as the young plants, and that our daughters may be as the polish'd corners of the temple.*

IX. The FARMER and JUPITER.

A FARMER having no children, prays to Jupiter, who grants his requests, by giving him two sons and a daughter.

Not yet content, he prays again, That they may be great, and fair, to which Jove consents.

The first son grows vastly rich, but withal extremely covetous.

The second becomes the favourite of his prince, where by he attains the highest place at court; but by ill conduct is disgracefully tumbled headlong down.

The daughter is fair as the morning, but excessively proud of her beauty; by which means, she is slighted and contemned; lives dejected, and dies without any one to regret her.

The Farmer blames Jove for the miscarriage of his children; to whom Jove replies, "I granted your petitions; to please you, and you see the consequence; henceforth learn and practise virtue, and leave the rest to my management."

The MORAL.

Contentment is the greatest of moral virtues, and the best riches.

He enjoys enough, who wants no more; but the per-

God unsatisfied in the station providence has placed him, will hardly ever be pleased.

The Almighty cannot punish us more severely, than by granting all we desire; nor shew us more favour, than by denying some of our requests.

Wisdom teaches us to value content above all things, and a virtuous mind above all worldly glory.

Alexander conquer'd the whole world, and then lamented that he had not another world to conquer; not considering that he had yet himself to overcome—The want of this ruin'd him.

Riches, honour, and beauty, in the opinion of mankind, are the greatest terrestrial blessings; but, on a close survey, we shall find a very great mistake in the account.

Riches make themselves wings, and fly away; or else are buried in the earth, so as to become useless.

Honour is but a blast, a deity to-day, and to-morrow a demon.

Beauty is a flower pleasing in the morning, but withering and decaying in the evening.

But virtue outlasts time; its riches never leave us; its beauty never decays.

All good things proceed from it; 'tis an adamant mountain, an invincible fortress, repelling all the force of envy, a glorious crown without a thorn, an ornament to all who possess it, a sure defence against all evil here; and a certain conductor to glory hereafter.

All good men openly reverence it, and even bad men secretly; its charms are irresistible, and its rewards eternal.

Seek virtue—And of that possess,

Henceforth to God resign the rest.

X. The Fox at the Point of Death.

A FOX, worn out with age, perceives himself

proaching, and calls all his sons together; to

says, *My sons, my race is run, my days are at an end, I pray you take my last advice.*

Amend your lives, forsake your errors, and live honestly, that you may die comfortably.

To which one of them replied, *Your advice is vain—How can we, who are naturally vicious, and educated under so bad a master as yourself, ever change our manners?*

THE MORAL

The minds of young persons are like soft wax, capable of many impressions.

The seeds of virtue first sown, lay a pleasant foundation for a good life, as those of vice do for a bad one.

A bad example has a strong influence on a weak mind; and outweighs many good precepts.

That preacher will make but very few converts; whose practice runs counter to his doctrine.

All persons desire to die well, tho' few care to live so.

An happy death is the never-failing portion of a well spent life; which always ends in eternal bliss and glory.

By living virtuously, we save ourselves much trouble; vice being ever attended with many perplexities.

He that lives according to reason, shall never be poor; and he that governs his life by opinion, shall never be rich; for nature is limited, but fancy is boundless.

That man is wealthy enough that wanteth not; he is great enough that is his own master; and he is happy enough that lives to die well.

We have every thing if we desire nothing; a contented mind is richer than *Croesus*, or both the *Indies*.

In labouring to instruct the mind with valuable qualities, praise is purchased with men, and favour with God.

He that instructs one that thinks himself wise enough, has a fool for his scholar; and he that thinks himself wise enough to instruct himself, has a fool for his master.

most noble and commendable design of children, of mean parents, by their industry, to become of virtue; and by the improvement of their

parts, to be equal to those of honourable descent, in wisdom and knowlege.

The great lesson of morality is, To do as we would be done by, and to love our neighbour as ourselves.

Knowlege and learning, riches and honour, even in their most resplendent gallantry, are all but insignificant pageantry, without piety and virtue.

“He that in virtuous knowlege takes delight,

“True happiness has always in his sight.”

XI. The WOLF and the Kid.

THE Goat going abroad to feed, shut up her young Kid at home, charging him to bolt the door fast, and open to no body, till she herself should return. The Wolf, who lay lurking just by, heard this charge given; and soon after came and knocked at the door, counterfeiting the voice of the Goat, and desiring to be admitted. The Kid looking out at a window, and finding the cheat, bid him go about his business; for, however he might imitate a Goat's voice, yet he appeared too much like a Wolf to be trusted.

******* The MORAL.**

As it is impossible that young people should steer their course aright in the world, before they are acquainted with the situation of the many dangers which lie in their way; it is therefore necessary that they should be under the government and direction of those who are appointed to take the charge of their education, whether they are parents, or tutors by them intrusted with the instruction of their children. If a child has but reason enough to consider at all, how readily should it embrace the counsel of its father! how attentively listen to his precepts; and how steadily pursue his advice! The father has already walk'd in the difficult wilderness of life, and has observ'd every danger which lies lurking in the path

of it, to annoy the footsteps of those, who never trode the way before. Of these, with much tenderness and sincere affection, he makes a discovery to his son; telling him what he must avoid, and directing him how to make a safe, honourable, and advantageous journey. When therefore the child refuses to follow the directions of so skilful a guide, so faithful, so loving, and so sincere a friend, no wonder if he falls into many mischiefs, which otherwise he might have escap'd; unpitied and unlamented by all that know him; because he obstinately contemned the kind admonitions of him that truly wish'd and intended his happiness, and perversely followed the examples of those, who decoy'd him out of the way of virtue, into the thorny mazes of vice and error. Nor should children take it ill if the commands of their parents sometimes seem difficult and disagreeable; perhaps, upon experiment, they may prove as pleasant and diverting as if they had follow'd their own choice; this, however, they may be assur'd of, that all such cautions are intended out of true love and affection, by those who are more experienced than themselves, and therefore better judges what their conduct should be.



A MORNING PRAYER for CHILDREN.

GREAT and gracious God, who hast created all things by thy power, and governeest all things by thy wisdom, thou art the Author of all our blessings by day and night: I give thanks to thy Majesty, that thou hast given me rest the night past, and that I am brought safe to see another morning. Preserve me this day, O Lord, from every thing that may do me hurt: and wheresoever I am, let me remember the great God sees me; that I may not dare to sin against him. I praise thee, that I

have parents * and friends to provide food and cloathing for me, and every thing else that I want: Do them good, I beseech thee, both here and hereafter, and give me grace daily to learn what they teach me, and willingly to do what they command me; that I may please them in all things, and live as becomes thy children. I would praise thee also, O God, that thou hast given us so good a King in this nation. Bless him, and his royal family, with all proper blessings; and keep us all in peace. I deserve nothing from thee, because I offend thee so often; but I desire to be sorry for my sins, and I pray and hope thou wilt spare me, and shew me thy love, because thou art a God of mercy, and because *Jesus Christ*, thy Son, died upon the cross, to save such children as I am from the pains of hell. Now he is gone to heaven, to plead with God, for them, and to bless them; grant, O Lord, that I may see his face there hereafter, and sing his praises. To thee, O Father, to thy Son, and thy Holy Spirit, I desire to pay all honour, and obedience, now and evermore. Amen.

An EVENING PRAYER for CHILDREN.

O LORD, our heavenly Father, thou hast made the night for us to take our rest: I pray thee look down upon me while I sleep; for if thou take care of me, I need be afraid of nothing. Accept the thanks of a child, for all the good things I have this day received; and as I lie down in peace this evening, so let me awake, and rise again in peace in the morning, to serve thee. Thou seest and hearest every thing that I have said or done this day: O pardon every one of my faults, and be not angry with me; for thy Son, *Jesus Christ*, hath suffered death for our

* Here, and in all other places where *parents* and *kindred* are mentioned, it is necessary that children be taught to name only such kindred as they have living.

sins; and I desire to trust in him, to save me from thy anger. Let me learn to know thee while I am a child, and begin to fear thee and love thee, and to do thy will with delight. And I humbly ask, that thy Holy Spirit may instruct and assist me in all things needful for me to know and to do. Help me to honour my father and my mother, to obey all my teachers and governors, to love my brothers and sisters, my friends and neighbours, as I would have them love me. Let me not be an enemy to any person whatsoever; and suffer not others to be enemies to me. I entreat thee, O Lord, for Christ's sake, give me every thing that is best for my soul and body; for thou art wise and gracious, and able to do better things for me than I am able to ask. And when I have served thee to my utmost in this world, then take my soul to live with thee in heaven, where I shall serve thee far better than I can do on earth, and give thee glory for ever and ever. Amen.

A MORNING PRAYER for SUNDAY.

O GOD of power and grace, who raisedst thy son *Jesus* from the dead the first day of the week, I pray thee raise my thoughts this day up to heaven, where *Jesus Christ* is. Thou hast taught me to call it the Lord's day; O may I serve my Lord *Jesus* much on his own day, and get more knowledge of him continually. Let me know him, as the Son of God, and the Son of man, whose name is *Emmanuel*, or God with us, who redeemed sinners with the price of his own blood. Let me love to hear and to read of God and Christ, and the things of heaven: make me delight in thy worship, and learn what I must believe, and what I must do to be saved from hell. Whether I am at church or at home, let me lay aside both work and play, from morning to night, that I may honour thee in the best manner I am able; and, if I should die while I am a child, send thy blessed angels to carry me up to the holy and happy children in heaven,

for the sake of *Jesus Christ*, thy best beloved Son. Amen.

An EVENING PRAYER for SUNDAY.

MOST holy, and most merciful God, who hast given us this day, chiefly to hear thy word, to pray to thee, and to praise thee; I thank thee, that I have friends to teach me the knowlege of God the Father, and of his only Son *Jesus Christ*, our Saviour; and that thou givest us thy holy scriptures, and sendest thy ministers to shew us the way to heaven. Remember not against me, O Lord, the transgressions of this day; but make me remember some of the good things I have heard or read at home or abroad, that I may hate every sin, and be more careful to perform thy commands. Let me hope in thy mercy, through the merits of *Jesus Christ*, thy Son, in this world; and sing thy praises, among thy saints and holy angels, in the world to come. Amen.

GRACES before and after MEAT.

Before Meat.

O ALMIGHTY GOD, who art graciously pleased to appoint us food for the nourishment of our bodies; grant us such share of thy assisting grace, that our souls may be nourished to everlasting life, through *Jesus Christ*, our Lord. Amen.

After Meat.

MAKE us truly thankful, O Lord, for our daily bread, and for all other mercies which we receive And help us to love and serve thee, the giver of all good, for *Jesus Christ's* sake. Amen.

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